

MY FRIENDS

GRAMMAR

I. REVIEW THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE: Ôn lại thì quá khứ đơn

1. Cách dùng: Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng để diễn tả một sự kiện xảy ra và chấm dứt trong quá khứ không còn liên quan đến hiện tại.

2. Cấu trúc:

a. Động từ TO BE: Was, Were

b. Động từ thường:

* **Thể khẳng định:** S + V(ed)/ V(cột 2) + O

* **Thể phủ định:** S + didn't + V(infinitive) + O

* **Thể nghi vấn:** Did + S + V(infinitive) + O?

c. Một số cụm từ để nhận biết thì:

Yesterday, last night, last week, last month, last year, ago, in + năm đã qua.

II. MỘT SỐ CẤU TRÚC TRONG BÀI

1. Enough.....to: đủ để

a. cùng chủ ngữ:

Adj + enough + To- infinitive

Ex: He is old enough to go to school. (cậu ấy đủ lớn để đến trường)

b. Khác chủ ngữ:

Adj + enough + for + O + To- infinitive

Ex: This room is large enough for us to live.

(Căn phòng này rộng đủ để cho chúng tôi sống)

2. So.....that: quá..... đến nỗi mà.....

•So + adj/ adv + that + clause

Ex: He is so short that he can't play basketball.

(Cậu ấy quá thấp đến nỗi cậu ấy không thể chơi được bóng rổ)

3. Too.....to: quá.....không thể ,

a. Cùng chủ ngữ:

Too + adj + To-infinitive

Ex: Lan is too poor to buy a new bike.

(Lan quá nghèo không thể mua được chiếc xe đạp)

b. Khác chủ ngữ:

Too + adj + for + O + To-infinitive

Ex: These shoes are too small for me to wear.

(Đôi giày này quá nhỏ tôi không thể mang được)

BÀI TẬP

I. Write a paragraph about Lien, using the information in the box:

Name: Ha Thi Lien

Age: 14

Address: 26 Quang Trung Street, Ha Noi

Family: father, mother, elder sister, Lan

Appearance: tall, thin, black short hair

Characters: generous, outgoing

Friends: Mai, Hoa

II. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings:

1. She has long black hair.

Her hair

2. Your room is large and bright.

You have

3. My teacher has a small round face.

My teacher's face

4. It's a small black box.

The box

5. It's a lovely sunny day.

What

III. Combine the sentences, using "enough....to"

1. He is strong. He can play sports.

2. She is old. She can go to school alone.

3. She is tired. She goes to bed early.

4. The box is small. You can put it in your pocket.

5. These chairs aren't clean. We can't sit on them.

6. We didn't go to the zoo because the weather was bad.

7. We can't eat this cake because it is not good.

8. He can't buy that house because he is poor.

9. My father can repair his car at home because he is clever.

10. Everyone likes Nam because he is kind.

11. No one drinks the water in the well because it's not pure.

12. No one eats that fruit because it's not ripe.

13. The singers couldn't sing because the weather was bad.

14. No one went out last night because it's was cold.

15. I couldn't wear this shirt because it's too long.

IV. Give correct tense of the verbs in the brackets to complete the paragraph

I (have) (1)..... a pen pal, Lan. She (live) (2)..... in HCM City. She (be) (3).....14 years old. She (have) (4).....long black hair and a lovely smile. Last week, she (go) (5).....to my house. I (take) (6)..... her to visit the beautiful places. We (visit) (7).....Uncle Ho's Mausoleum, lakes in Hanoi. Now, we (stay)

(8)..... at home. She (be) (9) impressed by the beauty of Hanoi when she was visiting them. She(come) (10) back next week.

V. Combine the sentences, using "so.....that"

1. This house is old. We rebuild it.

2. My house is very far from school. I can't walk there.

3. This exercise is very difficult. I can't do it in ten minutes.

4. My grandfather is very old. He can't do anything.

5. The apples are green. They can't eat them.

6. The workers must rebuild this bridge because it is very old.

7. Hoang often gets good marks because he studies hard.

8. I couldn't finish the test because it was very long.

9. I had to buy that dress because it was very beautiful.

10. He had to go to see the doctor because he was sick.

VI. Combine the sentences, using "too.... to"

1. This boy is naughty. He can't do anything.

2. The milk is very sour. I can't drink it.

3. The novel is very bad. He can't read it again.

4. My father is old. He can't work on the farm.

5. The floor is very dirty. We can't live in it.

6. We couldn't go on a picnic because the weather was awful.

7. I couldn't drink that milk because it was hot.

8. You couldn't swim in this river because it is very deep.

9. He can't join in the club because he is young.

10. She can't buy that skirt because it is very expensive.

VII. Rearrange the sentences in correct order

1. short/ my/ has/ Lan/ a/ hair/ dark.

2. weather/ an/ awful/ what!

3. so/ the/ that/ we/ house/ can/ it/ is/ large/ in/ live.

4. to/ has/ books/ no/ she/ enough/ money/ buy.

5. enough/ at/ my/ isn't/ sister/ alone/ home/ at/ old/ stay/ younger.

6. many/ we/ places/ beautiful/ visited.

7. than/ Mai/ more/ Hanh/ beautiful/ is/ .

8. you/ do/ and/ your mother/ what/ yesterday/ did?

9. bad/ this/ is/ you/ read/ again/ to/ book/ too/ for?

10. generous/ my/ are/ friends/ best/ kind/ and.

VIII. Make questions for the information about Ba:

1. His name is Ba.

2. He is fourteen years old.

3. He is tall and fat.

4. He lives at 15 Nguyen Du Street.

5. He is sociable and generous.

6. He lives with his parents and elder sister.

7. He likes reading and swimming in his free time.

8. His best friends are Hoang and Thanh.

IX. Rewrite the sentences, using the words in brackets

1. Mary is too young to go to school. (enough...to)

2. The road is so nervous that I can't go to school by bike. (too...to)

3. The teacher is so strict that we can't talk in class. (too....to)

4. Your name is too long for me to remember. (enoughto)

5. The test was easy enough for me to do in fifteen minutes. (so...that)

6. This book is so long that I can't read it in two days. (too.....to)

7. This man plays soccer so well that he becomes a famous player.
(enough....to)

8. My son isn't old enough to go to school. (so...that)

9. It's too dark for me to see anything. (so... that)

10. The weather was too bad for him to visit his parents. (enough...to)

11. This shirt is too small for me to wear. (so... that)

12. It's too late for us to continue our show. (so... that)

13. Their old house was too small for them to live in. (enough ... to)

14. The children are so short that they can't reach the ceiling. (too... to)

15. The desk was light enough for her to move. (so... that)

X. Read the following passage, then answer the questions

I think everyone has one best friend in their life. And I do too. I have two best friends, Vy and Nhung. They are my classmates. We spend most of our time in learning and playing together. But each of us has a different character.

Vy is sociable and kind. She often tells jokes. Nhung is reserved in public. And I am outgoing. We often play volleyball in the club. Three of us, Nhung plays the best. She is a volleyball star of our school. So everybody knows her. I love both of my friends. I think my best friends are wonderful.

1. Does the writer have best friends?

2. Do they have different or the same characters?

3. What is Vy like?

4. Who plays volleyball the best?

5. What does the writer think about her best friends?

MAKING ARRANGEMENTS

GRAMMAR

I. TO BE GOING TO: Dùng để diễn tả dự định ở tương lai

Ex: He is going to go abroad tomorrow (Ngày mai anh ấy dự định ra nước ngoài)

S + be + going to + infinitive

II. ADVERBS OF PLACE: Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn

Here (ở đây), there (ở kia), upstairs (trên lầu), downstairs (dưới lầu), inside (bên trong), outside (bên ngoài)

Ex: Ha Long Bay is a beautiful place. I want to go **there** again.
(Vịnh Hạ Long là một nơi đẹp. Tôi muốn đến đó một lần nữa)

BÀI TẬP

I. Odd one out

1. washing machine	computer	truck	fax
2. telephone	car	train	bike
3. inside	upstairs	there	after
4. teacher	doctor	student	principal
5. doctor	patient	mobile phone	hospital
6. medicine	duck	cat	dog
7. summer	during	fall	spring
8. arrange	invite	concert	phone

II. Write the sentences, say what these people are going to do

1. Nga is studying medicines. (doctor)

2. Loan's birthday is on 16th May. (invite her friends)

3. My grandfather has a bad cough. (stop smoking)

4. I feel tired. (stay in bed)

5. My friend is in the hospital. (take a week off)

6. The sky is dark and cloudy. (rain)

7. This bridge is too old. (build)

8. Look! The players are in the stadium. (play a soccer match)

9. My mom has prepared a meal on the table. (eat)

10. It's 7 o'clock now. He is staying at home. (late for school)

III. Write the questions with "going to". Use the words in brackets

1. I'm going to see the film at the weekend. (What/ you/ do?)

2. I am going to have a party tonight. (What/ you/ wear?)

3. I bought a picture yesterday. (Where/ put/ it?)

4. He is going to the USA. (How/ he/ travel?)

5. She is going to have a party tonight. (Who/ she/ invite?)

6. Lan is studying in the USA. (When/ she/ come back?)

7. My father is going to have a meeting in Hanoi. (How long/ he/ stay?)

8. My mother has invited some friends to her house for dinner. (What/ she/ cook?)

9. He's going to buy a car. (Where/ he/ buy?)

10. I am going to Hue. (How/ you/ travel?)

IV. Complete the sentences, using the correct adverbs in the box

inside there on here inside

1. It's the first time we go

2. She opened the box and looked

3. I don't see him in the yard, perhaps he is.....
4. Where is he? He isthe roof
5. He isn't here. He is over

V. Make questions for the underlined words

1. The film *Tom and Jerry* is on at 5.30.
.....
2. He is going to play tennis tonight.
.....
3. My uncle lives downstairs.
.....
4. They built the new bridge last year.
.....
5. He worked with deaf-mutes.
.....
6. Faraday was born in 1791 in England.
.....
7. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
.....
8. My parents are living in the USA.
.....
9. Giooc Om was born in 1787 in German.
.....
10. Peters comes back because he misses his parents.
.....
11. I used to work hard on the farm
.....
12. That building is my uncle's.
.....
13. My daughters were born in the countryside.
.....
14. My English teacher lives in a small house.
.....
15. No, my father works in a company, not in the hotel.
.....

VI. Read the message to complete the passage

Thien Tan Delivery Service

Date : October 10
Time : 6.50 am
For : Mrs Nhan

Message : Mrs Hoa called about her furniture delivery. She wants you to call her after lunch. Her telephone number is 8724835.

Taken by: Mr Hoang

A customer (1)..... the Thien Tan Delivery Service on (2)..... She wanted to (3)..... to Mrs Nhan but she was out. So Mr Hoang (4)..... a message for Mrs Nhan. The customer's (5)..... was Mrs Hoa and she wanted to know about her furniture (6)..... She wanted (7)..... to call her. She said Mrs Nhan could reach her (8)..... 8724835 after lunch.

VII. Read the passage and write the telephone message

A customer telephoned the Viet Thang Delivery Service on May 17 after lunch. The customer's name was Mrs Na, and she wanted to speak to Mrs Thao. Mrs Thao was out and she couldn't answer the phone. Mrs Thoa took a message. Mrs Na called about her some books. She said Mrs Thao could reach her at 8964735 after dinner.

Viet Thang Delivery Service

Date:
Time:
For:
Message:
Taken by:

VIII. Complete the passage then answer the questions about Alexander G. Bell

A. Alexander Graham Bell was born (1)..... Scotland in 1847. First he emigrated to Canada and then (2).....the USA (3)..... the 1870s. He worked (4)..... deaf- mutes at Boston University. Then he invented the (5)..... He introduced his product (6)..... 1876. And he demonstrated his (7)..... to the public (8)..... countless exhibition all over America. The telephone was first used in commercial (9)..... 1877.

B. Questions:

1. When was Alexander Graham Bell born?

2. Where was he born?

3. What did he invent?

4. Who did he work with at the University?

5. Which country did he demonstrate his telephone?

6. When was the telephone first used?

UNIT 3

AT HOME

GRAMMAR

I. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS: Đại từ phản thân

– Đại từ phản thân được dùng khi người hoặc vật chịu ảnh hưởng của chính hành động của mình

Ex: Lan made this shirt herself. (Lan tự may áo sơ mi này)

– Các đại từ phản thân:

Myself tự tôi, chính tôi

Yourself/ yourselves tự bạn, chính bạn/ tự các bạn, chính các bạn

Himself tự anh ấy, chính anh ấy

Herself tự cô ấy, chính cô ấy

Itself tự nó, chính nó

Ourselves tự chúng tôi, chính chúng tôi

Themselves tự họ, chính họ

II. MODAL VERBS: Động từ khiếm khuyết

1. Must + infinitive: (phải) Dùng để diễn tả tính chất bắt buộc “phải làm gì”

Ex: He must get up early. (Anh ấy phải thức dậy sớm)

2. Have to/ has to + infinitive: (phải) Cũng dùng để diễn tả tính chất bắt buộc, cần thiết làm gì nhưng không phải là bổn phận, nguyên tắc.

– Ở thì quá khứ đơn, tương lai đơn, hiện tại đơn ta dùng “have to/ has to” thay cho “must”

Ex: We have to keep silent in class. (Chúng ta cần phải giữ yên lặng trong lớp)

* Lưu ý: “Must và have to” được dùng như nhau để diễn tả sự bắt buộc. Nhưng khi người nói đưa ra quyết định thì dùng “must”, người khác đưa ra quyết định thì dùng “have to”

3. Ought to + infinitive: (nên) Được dùng để khuyên ai nên làm gì

Ex: The students ought to study harder on next exam

(Học sinh nên học chăm chỉ hơn vào kỳ thi sắp đến)

III. WHY- BECAUSE

– Why (tại sao): là từ hỏi dùng để hỏi về lý do

– Because (bởi vì, tại vì): được dùng để trả lời cho câu hỏi với “Why”

Ex: – Why didn't you go to school yesterday? (Tại sao hôm qua bạn không đi học?)

– Because I was sick. (Tại vì mình bị ốm)

BÀI TẬP

I. Odd one out:

1. cupboard	counter	rice cooker	wardrobe
2. television	stereo	telephone	coffee table
3. washing machine	refrigerator	stove	desk
4. oven	chair	armchair	couch
5. steamer	dish washer	saucepan	rice cooker

II. Fill in each blank with a correct reflexive pronoun

1. I cutmy hair.
2. My father repairedhis car yesterday.
3. My younger brother rideshis bike to school.
4. Lan and Ba do.....these exercises.
5. Hoang and Imade this cake last night.
6. Did you dothat cake, Hoa?
7. My children can look after.....when I go out.
8. Take care of....., my children!
9. My mother madethe birthday cake for me.
10. Did the students do.....the test well?
11. Look! The girl is cutting hair
12. Did you sweep the floor?
13. My parents earn much money
14. My father and I repaired this bike.
15. Take care of, the boy!

THƯ VIỆN TỈNH BÌNH THUẬN

TN 3221 17 10

III. Fill in the blanks with "must or mustn't"

1. I finish it right now.
2. You drive fast.
3. The students keepin class .
4. We.....wear uniform when going to school.
5. My uncle is very rich. Hework much.
6. My parents send me much money every month, so they.....earn a lot of money.

7. This road is dangerous. Wedrive carefully.
8. I am sleepy. Igo to bed.
9. Iprepare my lessons for next exam.
10. You.....spend much time on the Internet.

IV. Complete the sentences with the words given.

1. There/ a sink/ next/ stove.

.....

2. jar/ sugar/ on/ shelf.

.....

3. there/ some tea/ jar.

.....

4. there/ vase/ flowers/ table.

.....

5. cushion/ blanket/ bed.

.....

6. wardrobe/ right/ door.

.....

7. there/ many things/ room, but I/ like/ doll/ much.

.....

8. In the middle/ room/ coffee table/ stools.

.....

9. next to/ clock/ picture.

.....

10. To/ right/ refrigerator/ some saucepans and a steamer.

.....

V. Fill in each blank with a correct preposition

1. The children lookthemselves.

2. There is a vaseflowers on the table.

3. He likes goingthe rain.

4. Please put the booksthe shelf.

5. Come..... and sit, please.

6. We should keep the dangerous objectsthe children's reach.

7. There is a train stationthe endthe street.

8.the middlethe table is a plate.

9. Nextthe refrigerator is a stove.

10. You ought to wash your hands..... meals and brush your teeth meals.

11. Take careyourself!

12. I hate waitingcold stations.

13. Are you waitingthe train?

14. You mustn't shelter the big trees when it's raining.

15. Do you angryme?

VI. Make questions with "Why"

1. My son often gets bad marks because he is lazy.

.....

2. I didn't go to class yesterday because I was sick.

.....

3. She was sick because she went in the rain.

.....

4. Peter got wet because he forgot to bring his raincoat.

.....

5. I have to go home because my parents are waiting for me now.

.....

6. Because he drove fast, he got an accident.

.....

7. Mrs Vui asks me to put the furniture for her because all her children are busy.

.....

8. I have to cook dinner because my mom visits my grandmother.

.....

9. I don't watch TV because I have no time.

.....

10. My English teacher has to go away for a long time because she wants to visit her friends in America.

.....

11. I have to go home now to meet him.

12. She went to my house to look after my son.

13. I rebuild my house to get married.

14. Mr Quang often goes to the zoo to see the animals.

15. Mrs Ha has to cancel the picnic to visit her mom.

VII. Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets, then answer the questions

1. Although my brother, Minh (have) (1)..... a motorbike, he likes (ride) (2).....his bike to work every day. Yesterday, he (drive) (3)..... his motorbike to work, he (feel) (4).....comfortable.

2. Nhi's father (be) (1)..... a worker. Her mother (work) (2).....at the shop in the morning. Her father often (come) (3)..... back late in the evening, so her mother often (wait) (4).....for him to have dinner. Yesterday, he (come) (5).....back early because he (have) (6).....no much work to do at his company.

Questions:

1.

a. Does Minh have a motorbike?

b. How does he go to work everyday?

c. How did he go to work yesterday?

d. How did he feel when he went by motorbike?

2. a. What does Nhi's father do?

b. Does he come back late or early in the evening?

c. Do her parents have dinner together?

d. Why did her father go home early yesterday?

VIII. Give advice to these people, using "ought to or ought not to"

1. Hung studies badly. He is lazy.

2. My brother often plays Video games.

3. Nga looks tired today.

4. You look sleepy.

5. I'm bored and tired.

6. Nam often goes to school late.

7. the students play soccer in the street.

8. It's dangerous for her to go out at night.

9. We are going to have a test of Math tomorrow.

10. It's dangerous for them to drive too fast.

TEST 1

Câu 1. Choose and circle the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. Nam is very kind, sociable and

A. humorous B. handsome C. tall D. strong

2. Don't come in. Please waitfor your turn.

A. inside B. downstairs C. outside D. upstairs

3. My sister often looks atin the mirror.

A. myself B. herself C. himself D. yourself

4. Theyfrom Canada to America to find work.

A. started B. demonstrated C. delivered D. emigrated

5. There wasn't anyin our village two years ago.
A. electric B. electricity C. street D. delivery
6. Alexander Graham Bell worked withat Boston University.
A. experiment B. telephone C. invention D. deaf-mutes
7. He and hisThomas Watson, conducted many experiments.
A. assistant B. message C. customer D. exhibitions
8. Mr. Nam called about hisorder.
A. distances B. stationeries C. messages D. rackets
9. Bell was born on March 3rd, 1845Scotland.
A. on B. at C. in D. by
10. Odd one out
A. small B. short C. big D. reserved

Câu 2. Rewrite the sentences with direction in brackets.

1. The sun always (rise).....in the east. Look, it (rise).....(give the correct verb form)
2. My sister is old. She can drive a car. (using "enough to....")
.....
3. car / is / black / it / big / a. (order the words into the complete sentence).
.....
4. I bought a new fishing rods yesterday. (write with " be going to.....")
.....

Câu 3. Complete the passage with the suitable words in the box.

tablets	eat	temperature	indoors
---------	-----	-------------	---------

Lan's.....(1).....has gone down now, so she needn't to stay in bed any longer. She should(2).....whatever she likes, but she can not drink any alcohol until she has finished taking the.....(3).....and she must stay(4).....for at least three days. After that she can go out for short walk, but she mustn't do anything too energetic.

1, 2, 3, 4,

Câu 4. Read the passage above and then answer the questions.

1. Can Lan drink any alcohol?
.....
2. How long must she stay indoors?
.....
3. What needn't she do when her temperature has gone down?
.....

UNIT 4

OUR PAST

GRAMMAR

I. THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE: Thì quá khứ đơn (các em xem lại phần này ở Unit 1)

II. PREPOSITIONS OF TIME: Giới từ chỉ thời gian

1. In: được dùng cho buổi trong ngày, tháng, năm, mùa
2. On: dùng cho ngày trong tuần
3. At : dùng cho giờ, một điểm thời gian cụ thể
4. Between: dùng cho giữa hai khoảng thời gian
5. After/ Before + thời gian (tuỳ vào nghĩa của câu)

* Một số ví dụ:

- He was born in March.
(Anh ấy sinh vào tháng ba)
- We go to school in the morning.
(Chúng tôi đi học vào buổi sáng)
- They will build their house in 2020.
(Họ sẽ xây dựng căn nhà vào năm 2020)
- We never go to school on Sundays.
(Chúng tôi không bao giờ đến trường vào những ngày chủ nhật)
- I go to bed at 10 o'clock.
(Tôi đi ngủ lúc 10 giờ)
- I'll wait for him between 6.30 and 7.00..
(Tôi sẽ đợi anh ấy vào khoảng giữa 6.30 và 7.00)
- The cartoon of Tom and Jerry is on after 5pm.
(Phim hoạt hình Tom và Jerry được chiếu sau 5 giờ chiều)

III. STRUCTURE "USED TO + INFINITIVE": Dùng để diễn tả một sự việc đã từng xảy ra trong quá khứ

1. Thể khẳng định:

S + used to + infinitive

Ex: My son used to cry at night. (Con trai tôi đã từng khóc đêm)

2. Thể phủ định:

S + didn't + use to + infinitive

Ex: My uncle didn't use to live with his parents. (Bác tôi không từng sống với bố mẹ)

3. Thể nghi vấn:

Did + S + use to + infinitive?

Ex: Did you use to live in the country? (Bạn đã từng sống ở nông thôn phải không?)

BÀI TẬP

I. Write the past simple forms of the verbs

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. be | 11. get |
| 2. buy | 12. forget |
| 3. catch | 13. watch |
| 4. cry | 14. cancel |
| 5. find | 15. drive |
| 6. build | 16. draw |
| 7. plant | 17. go |
| 8. sit | 18. sweep |
| 9. swim | 19. clean |
| 10. see | 20. make |

II. Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets

1. Yesterday, I (get).....wet because I (forget).....to take a raincoat.
2. I (buy).....a novel last month but it (not be).....very interesting.
3. I (go).....to Lan's house last night but she (not be).....at home.
4. What (you/ do)last night? I (watch)TV.
5. My father often (go)to work by car, but yesterday he (not drive) his car to work, he (go).....on foot.
6. The weather (be).....so cold yesterday, we (cancel).....the picnic.
7. My English teacher usually (wear).....Aodai at school, but she (wear) jeans yesterday.
8. They (bring).....the tables to the library yesterday.
9. Last year, my mother (buy).....me a novel. It (be).....interesting.
10. It (be).....dark last night, so I (open)all the windows and doors.

III. Fill in each blank with a correct preposition

1. I was born 1981.
2. My parents got married 30 April, 1996.
3. My classes star 7 am.
4. I like looking up the sky night.

5. The cartoon is often on 7 pm. I have to go home7 pm.
6. My father is always free10 am and 12 am.
7. My classes finish5 pm, I go home5 pm.
8. The film startspm. Let's meet.....8 pm at the movie theater.
9. It's often hotsummer.
10. My family often gathersSundays every week.

IV. Make questions for the answers to complete the dialogue with "Wh-questions" in brackets

- A: (1) ? (Where/ go)
B: I went to Hue last summer.
- A: (2) ? (What/ do)
B: I visited the famous places there.
- A: (3) ? (How/ travel)
B: I went by bus.
- A: (4) ? (How)
B: The weather was cold.
- A: (5) ? (Where/ stay)
B: I stayed in the hotel.
- A: (6) ? (How long/ stay)
B: I stayed there for a week.
- A: (7) ? (What/ buy)
B: I bought a hat for my mom. I had no much money.
- A: Oh, I see.

V. Make questions for the underlined words

1. She bought this dictionary when she was in grade 6.
2. My classes finish at 5 pm.
3. My father gave up smoking at the age of 40.
4. They came to live in the city last year.
5. He can't play basketball because he is too short.
6. My grandma used to tell me the folktale.

7. I went to the movie theater with my closed friend last night.
8. We'll stay there for a month.
9. I and my friends went on a picnic by train.
10. The weather was fine when I was in Da Lat last summer holiday.

VI. Complete the sentences with the words given

1. My daughter/ want/ see/ tigers/ circus.
2. It/ stop/ rain/, so I/ take off/ my rain coat yesterday.
3. Nam/ hungry/. He/ eat/ all things/ refrigerator last night.
4. People/ used/ work hard/ past.
5. Lan/ give/ me a book/ I/ forget/ take/ it home/ this morning.
6. I/ hear/ there/ be/ a dog/ the roof/ when/ I/ sleep/ last night.
7. She/ tell/ funny story/ but nobody/ laugh.
8. He/ come/ home/ late and/ he/ sleep/ sofa/ last night.
9. There/ be/ a lake/ the end/ road.
10. My parents/ used/ live/ farm. They/ work/ hard.

VII. Rewrite the sentences, using "used to"

1. Mr An often took me to the zoo when I was young.
2. Nam often got good marks when he was in grade seven.
3. The children often ate sweets when they were young.

4. Nam and Hung often played tennis well.
5. Did you often live in the country?
6. Nga didn't live with her parents.
7. My brother spent his childhood on the farm.
8. What did he often do when he was a child?
9. Mai was my best friend.
10. Everyone was often admired him when he was a teacher.
11. Mr Bao often went to work late last year.
12. My son often cried at night when he was young.
13. What did you often do when you were young?
14. Everyone often went there to relax in the afternoon.
15. Manh was often when he was a child.

VIII. Read the dialogue, then answer the questions

Hoang: Thanh Cong company. Good morning.
 Mrs Hoa Hello. Can I speak to Mrs Nga please?
 Hoang: Sorry. She's out. Would you like to leave a message?
 Mrs Hoa: Yes, please. I am Hoa. I am from Phuong Nam Hotel.

I want to buy some furniture. Can you help me?

Hoang: Oh, yes. Give me your telephone number. I'll tell Mrs Nga to phone you soon.

Mrs Nga : 8711569. Good bye.

Hoang: Bye.

Questions:

1. Who's calling?

2. Who does she want to speak to?

3. Is Mrs Nga at home?

4. What does Mrs Hoa call for?

5. What's Mrs Hoa's telephone number?

UNIT 5

STUDY HABITS

GRAMMAR

I. ADVERBS OF MANNER: Trạng từ chỉ thể cách

– Thông thường trạng từ chỉ thể cách được thành lập từ tính từ bằng cách thêm LY

Adj + Ly ---> Adv

Ex: – She is a beautiful girl.

Adj

– She sings beautifully.

Adv

– Một số từ vừa là tính từ, vừa là trạng từ: hard, fast...

– Thông thường trạng từ chỉ thể cách đứng sau tân ngữ hay động từ

II. MODAL VERBS: SHOULD (nên): Được dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên

S + should / shouldn't + bare-infinitive

Ex: – You should do morning exercises (Bạn nên tập thể dục buổi sáng)

– He shouldn't play video games much. (Cậu ấy không nên chơi trò chơi video nhiều)

III. REPORTED SPEECH: Câu tường thuật

– Câu tường thuật (lời nói gián tiếp) được dùng để tường thuật lại nguyên văn lời nói của một người nào đó bằng lời của mình.

– Trong bài này các em được học các loại câu tường thuật sau

1. Câu tường thuật loại câu mệnh lệnh khẳng định:

S + told + O + To-infinitive

Ex: Tom said, "Please give me a book, Nam"

---> Tom told Nam to give him a book.

2. Câu tường thuật loại câu mệnh lệnh phủ định:

S + told + O + not to-infinitive

Ex: He said, "Don't stay up late."

---> He told (that) not to stay up late

* Lưu ý: Trong câu tường thuật ta thường dùng một số động từ sau:

tell (told), ask (asked), advise (advised)

3. Câu tường thuật dạng câu yêu cầu lịch sự:

S + ask + O + To-infinitive

Ex: "Would you close the door, please.", he asked

---> He asked to close the door.

4. Câu tường thuật dạng lời khuyên:

S + said + O + (that) should + infinitive

Ex: My teacher said to me, "You should study harder"

---> My teacher said that I should study harder.

BÀI TẬP

1. Use the adjectives or adverbs in brackets to fill in the blanks

1. My son is astudent. (good/ well)
2. I watched a soccer match. The players played very.....(good/ well)
3. Today I feel(happy/ happily)
4. She is agirl but she studies(beautiful/ beautifully– bad/ badly)
5. He often has accidents because he drives too (fast/ fastly)
6. My girl often cuts hair herself , but it's(fluent/ fluently)
7. I am because my parents live(happy– happily)
8. I feelbefore examinations. (nervous/ nervously)
9. He is lazy but he works (carelessly/ carefully)
10. Oh. She lookstoday. (lovely/ beautifully)

II. Rewrite the sentences, using the adjectives or adverbs

1. He is a careful worker.

He works

2. Tom drives carefully.

He is

3. Lan studies hard.

Lan is

4. He runs very fast.

He is

5. My father is a good player.

My father

6. He is ugly but he is a good student.

He is ugly but he

7. These workers work carelessly.

They are

8. He had an accident because he drove too badly.

He was

9. These people work slowly.

They are

10. She studies English fluently.

Her English

III. Read the report card of Nam, then write a short paragraph about him in the first semester

- Name : Nam
- Class : 8A
- Days present : 100
- Days absent : 6- reason: sick
- Favorite subject : Math
- English : good

IV. Give advice for these people, using "should or shouldn't"

1. I feel sick.

.....

2. Mary studies Vietnamese badly.

.....

3. My sister's room is not tidy.

4. Nam has a bad cold.

.....

5. Mai help me to do the housework.

.....

6. Tim's first semester report is not good

.....

7. He often uses the Internet.

.....

8. My brother often goes out at night.

.....

9. My son draws on the wall, I'm bored.

.....

10. Mai is too fat.

.....

V. Change the sentences into reported speech.

1. My mother said to me, "Go to bed early."

.....

2. Her mother said to her, "You should relax in a few minutes."

.....

3. My mother said to me. "Don't touch in the sockets."

.....

4. Mary said to Nam. "Can you take me to around the city, please?"

.....

5. The teacher said, "Keep silent in class, children."

.....

6. The man said. "Don't play in the street, the boys."

.....

7. The doctor said, "Wear warm clothes."

.....

8. "You shouldn't drink much wine, Hung", said to Mr Pike.

.....

9. "Don't drive too fast, boy", I said.

.....

10. He said to me, "Could you take me to the zoo, please?"

.....

11. He said to me, "Open the door and the window."
12. "Please lend me some money", said the man.
13. The dentist said, "You shouldn't eat too much candy, children."
14. The man said, "Don't swim in this river, boys."
15. My mother said to me. "Show me your report card".
16. The man said, "Don't stay up late."
17. "Let's go to the zoo, the girl", said Nam.
18. He said to his wife, "Show me your hands."
19. The woman said to us, "You shouldn't cross the street."
20. The boy said to me, "Don't pick the flowers in the park."

VI. Change the sentences into directed speech

1. The man told the boys to go away.
2. Lan told me to hurry up.
3. My mother told me to do the housework.
4. He told me not to get up late.
5. My English teacher said I should improve my all skills.
6. The police told the man not to go into that road.
7. My grandma told me not to turn on the lights.

8. I told my mother to buy me a new schoolbag.
9. He asked me to open the door.
10. The doctor advised we ought not to eat fatty food.

VII. Complete the passage about the ways to learn language, then answer the questions

It (1).....necessary (2)a foreign language. Learners can learn in different ways. You should practice regularly (3)partners. At home, you learn words as much as possible. You can (4)the words on the wall in your house so as to learn it at any time. You can underline or (5)the words you need (6)learn. You can (7)example sentences (8).....new words.

You want to speak English fluently, you have to improve more (9)your English pronunciation. You should practice speaking regularly. You should read magazines by English more. You should (10)exercises in the exercise books to improve the grammar.

Questions

1. Is it necessary to learn a foreign language?
2. Do the learners have the same or different ways to learn a foreign language?
3. What can you do to learn new words at any time?
4. What do you do to speak English well?
5. Should you do exercises more?

VIII. Each sentence has a mistake. Find and correct.

1. We should to get up early to do morning exercises.....
2. My mother does morning exercises regular.....
3. My father stopped to smoke 2 years ago.....
4. He told me put the vase of flowers on the table.....
5. The doctor advised I should drink much beer.....
6. She advised me not be late for school.....
7. My Tam is lovely and she sings beautiful, too.....
8. I am always proud to my parents.....

THE YOUNG PIONEERS CLUB

GRAMMAR

I. PRESENT TENSE WITH FUTURE MEANING: Thì hiện tại đơn với nghĩa ở tương lai

– Ôn lại thì hiện tại đơn

1. Cách dùng: Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn tả:

a. Hành động thường xuyên xảy ra

Ex: She goes to class every day. (Cô ấy đến lớp hàng ngày)

b. Một sự thật hay một chân lý

Ex: The Earth goes around the sun. (Trái đất quay xung quanh Mặt trời)

2. Cấu trúc:

a. Động từ TO BE: Am, Is, Are

b. Động từ thường:

* Thể khẳng định: S(I, we, you, they) + V(bare-infinitive) + O

S(he, she, it) + V(s, es) + O

* Thể phủ định: S(I, we, you, they) + don't + V(bare-infinitive) + O

S(he, she, it) + doesn't + V(bare-infinitive) + O

* Thể nghi vấn: Do + S(I, we, you, they) + V(bare-infinitive) + O?

Does + S(he, she, it) + V(bare-infinitive) + O?

3. Một số cụm từ để nhận biết thì:

– Trạng từ chỉ tần suất: always, usually, often, sometimes, never

– Từ chỉ thời gian: every day, every morning, every afternoon, every evening, every night, every week, every month, every year

– Thì hiện tại đơn mang ý nghĩa tương lai để nói về thời gian biểu, chương trình, lịch trình...

Ex: The soccer match starts at 4 pm. (Trận bóng đá bắt đầu 4 giờ chiều nay)

III. MODAL VERBS: MAY, CAN, COULD + INFINITIVE

Ex: He may go away a month. (Anh ấy có thể đi xa một tháng)

BÀI TẬP

I. Supply the correct forms of verbs in brackets

- The film (start) starts at 8 pm at the movie theater.
- Can you help me (move) move the furniture?
- He always (get) gets good marks, but yesterday he (not pass) didn't pass the exam.
- You should (underline) underline the new words before learning.
- He used (smoke) to smoke a packet of cigarettes a day.
- I hope (have) have a suitable job.
- (you/ go) Do you go to school today?
- My sister hates (cook) cook.
- Do you want (become) to become a journalist?
- Please stop (look) look at me!
- He enjoys (stay) staying up late (watch) watch TV on Saturday nights.
- He is used to (get) get up late on Sundays.
- My father usually (drive) drives to work but he (come) comes back late. So, my mother (be) is often sad.
- If you (be) are busy, you (not need) don't need to come to the meeting.
- It's dangerous (swim) to swim in this river.

II. Read the dialogue between the secretary and Hoang, then complete the table about him.

- Secretary : Hello. Can I help you?
- Hoang : Hello. I want to find a job in your company.
- Secretary : Right. What's your full name?
- Hoang : Nguyen Van Hoang
- Secretary : Where do you live?
- Hoang : I live at 25 Hoang Van Thu Street, Hanoi.
- Secretary : When were you born?
- Hoang : I was born on March 26, 1990.
- Secretary : What's your phone number?
- Hoang : 04 2211387
- Secretary : What are your hobbies?
- Hoang : I like drawing and playing soccer.
- Secretary : Ok. Please take this form and fill your information in it and bring it back to me.
- Hoang : All right. Thank you.

- Name :
- Home address :
- Phone number :
- Date of birth :
- Sex :
- Hobby :

III. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition

1. Do you want to take partthe beauty contest?
2. Please fillthis form.
3. This restaurant is famoussea food.
4. We usually hold shows to raise fundsthe poor.
5. They are interestedparticipating in Sea Games 22.
6. I am busy to take caremy sister, so I can't go you.
7. He enjoys stayinglate on Sunday mornings.
8. I am thinkingmoving to Canada.
9. They are very proudtheir new house.
10. My grandmother is old but he can read magazinesglasses.
11. My brother is goodMath.
12. Try to learn the new wordsheart.
13. You should improve harderyour English pronunciation.
14. They recycle glassold bottles.
15. I like cooking but I don't like washing

IV. Look at the table and write what Nga likes doing or dislikes doing.

like	Dislike
1. watching TV	- cooking meals
2. playing soccer	- playing table tennis
3. doing homework	- going out
4. speaking English	- writing English
5. doing the housework	- gardening

Ex: Nga likes watching TV but she dislikes cooking meals.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

V. Make questions for the underlined words

1. The children join in speaking English contest.

2. My parents invited their friends to the party last night.

3. They collect empty garbage at Dong Xuan Market.

4. The meeting starts at 8 am and finishes at 10 am.

5. He gave up smoking at the age of 40.

6. I came late because my car was broken.

7. The soccer players practice 5 days a week.

8. Mr Long and I will stay there for a month.

9. This bag is mine.

10. I traveled to Hanoi by plane last month.

VI. From the information of Long in the application form. Write the sentences about him.

- Name	: Le Hoang Long
- Age	: 14
- School	: Tran Hung Dao
- Class	: 8A
- Address	: 10 Quang Trung Street
- Phone number	: 3 967740
- Date of birth	: 6/ 12/ 1995
- Interest	: reading, watching

VII. Look at these questions, make an application form and fill the information about you in it

1. What's your full name?
2. How old are you?

3. What's your date of birth?
4. Where do you live?
5. Which class are you in?
6. What's your phone number?
7. What are your hobbies?

APPLICATION FORM

- Full name:
- Age:
- Date of birth:
- Address:
- Class:
- Phone number:
- Interests:

VIII. Complete the letter with the words given

Dear Ly,

I/ sad/ because/ you/ not join/ camping/ us/ next week. You/ busy? We/ prepare/ all things/ camping/ yesterday. Our classmates/ sad/ too when/ they/ heard/ that/ I hope that/ after/ receive/ my letter, you/ change/ mind. We/ not happy/ if/ you/ not go/ camp/ us/ next week. Write / soon.

Love,
Nga

TEST 2

Câu 1. Choose and circle the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. She's in front of the mirror and looks at.....
A. her B. him C. herself D. himself
2. I was born in Quang Ngai.....1940.
A. in B. on C. at D. of
3. My boss asks me.....this report right now.
A. type B. to type C. typing D. typed
4. Vietnamese is differentAmerican.
A. in B. by C. of D. from
5. Lan enjoys.....
A. draw B. drawing C. to draw D. drew

6. I'm proudyou, Nga. I know you worked hard this semester.
A. on B. in C. about D. of
7. You should walk on the.....
A. sidewalk B. street C. road D. beach
8. Lan was born in Vietnam. Vietnamese is her.....
A. mother tongue B. first language
C. foreign language D. second language
9. I know you worked hard this
A. exercise B. semester C. examination D. report card
10. You should improve your English
A. pronunciation B. meaning C. semester D. book

Câu 2. Rewrite the sentences with direction in brackets.

1. Nam used.....(be) a soccer player.(write the correct verb form)
2. On Sundays I like to sleep late. (use "enjoy" instead of "like")
.....
3. " Please show me your passport". The officer said to me. (use reported speech)
4. He had an accident because he was driving too.....(fast / fastly).

Câu 3. Complete the dialogue.

A: Can you do me a favor?	A: Let me help you?
B:	B: ? (take / the dishes into the kitchen)
A: (open / the window)	A: Sure.
B: Certainly.	B: Thanks a lot.

Câu 4. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

Hoa remembered the days when she was a little girl. When the New Year came, her mom used to tell her not to cry, she used to take her to the market and buy new clothes for her. She used to go to the flowers market to buy some fresh flowers. Her father used to paint the walls and decorate the house . Now her parents are old and she is grown up so she does everything herself.

1. What did Hoa's mother used to tell her when the new year came?
.....
2. Where did she used to take her and what did she used to buy her?
.....
3. What did her father used to do?
.....

MY NEIGHBORHOOD

GRAMMAR

I. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE WITH "FOR" AND "SINCE": Thì hiện tại hoàn thành với for và since

a. **Cách dùng:** Thì hiện tại hoàn thành với "for" và "since" dùng để diễn tả một hành động bắt đầu xảy ra trong quá khứ và còn tiếp tục ở hiện tại có thể kéo dài đến tương lai.

Ex: - I have studied English for three years.

(Tôi học Tiếng Anh được ba năm rồi)

- He has worked in the hotel since last year.

(Anh ấy làm việc trong khách sạn từ năm ngoái)

b. **Cấu trúc:**

* **Thể khẳng định:** **S + have/ has + P.P**

Ex: We have waited for you for 2 hours. (Tôi đợi bạn được 2 tiếng rồi)

* **Thể phủ định:**

Ex: He hasn't met his parents since last week. (Cậu ấy không gặp bố mẹ từ tuần trước)

S + have/ has + not + P.P

* **Thể nghi vấn:**

have/ has + S + P.P?

Ex: Have you planted this tree since last month? (Bạn trồng cây này từ tháng trước phải không?)

* **Ghi chú:**

- Dạng viết tắt: have = 've - has = 's

- P.P = past participle (quá khứ phân từ) : + Ved (động từ hợp qui tắc)
+ Vcột 3 (động từ bất qui tắc)

II. So sánh bằng nhau và không bằng nhau với tính từ

1. So sánh bằng nhau: **S + V + as + adj + as**

Ex: Mai is as tall as Nga. (Mai cao bằng Nga)

2. So sánh không bằng nhau:

S + V + not + so (as) + adj + as

Ex: This building isn't so/ as large as that one. (Toà nhà này không rộng bằng toà nhà kia)

BÀI TẬP

I. Fill in each blank with a suitable word in the box

doctor, medicines, hair dresser's, wet market, stadium, drugstore, food, swimming pool

- I went to the to watch a soccer match yesterday.
- You have headache. You must go to see the
- My mother often buys fish at the
- I want to buy some medicines. Where's the?
- The children often swim in the at the weekend.
- Your hair is too long. You should cut it at the
- This restaurant serves sea
- Your son has headache. He has to take some

II. Put "for" or "since" in the blanks

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. last year | 6. two years |
| 2. six month | 7. 20 days |
| 3. 2008 | 8. March |
| 4. summer | 9. one hour |
| 5. Sunday | 10. yesterday |

III. Write the past participle of the verbs

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. plant | 11. see |
| 2. build | 12. eat |
| 3. be | 13. learn |
| 4. think | 14. put |
| 5. buy | 15. meet |
| 6. do | 16. go |
| 7. work | 17. die |
| 8. write | 18. stay |
| 9. hear | 19. stand |
| 10. wait | 20. live |

IV. Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets

- My father (build) this flat for 2 months.
- They (teach) in this school since last year.
- He (leave) home 2 years ago.

4. She (take)medicines because she (have)a headache yesterday.

5. Her parents (buy)the building in the city last year.

6. (you/ study)English for three years.

7. My sister (start)to learn French when she was 5.

8. They (not work)in the restaurant for one month.

9. (she/ write)the letter since this morning?

10. We (not see)each other for 2 years.

V. Use the present perfect tense with "for or since" to complete the sentences

1. I/ have/ had cold/ yesterday.

2. They/ live/ here/ 5 years.

3. He/ not see/ his wife/ one year.

4. He/ work/ hotel/ a long time.

5. My family/ live/ near/ Lan's house/ April.

6. My sister/ go/ Hue/ last year.

7. He/ be/ the meeting/ last night.

8. you/ be/ there/ 2 hours?

9. Mr John/ work/ Vietnam/ 2008.

10. He/ write/ the essay/ four o'clock.

VI. Rewrite the sentences, using "as...as" or "not so ...as"

1. I am short but Lan is shorter.

Lan is not as short as I

2. Tam speaks English better than I do.

I.....

3. Your house is larger than my house.

My house.....

4. I am fourteen years old and so is Hoa.

Hoa.....

5. I came back at 5 pm and my husband came back at 5 pm, too.

My husband.....

6. Nam runs faster than Hung.

Hung.....

7. My parents work carefully.

My father.....

8. Quang Trung Street is 2000 kilometers long. Nguyen Trai Street is 1000 kilometers long.

Nguyen Trai.....

9. Nam rides fast, but his sister rides faster.

Nam.....

10. Ba's family is very poor but his uncle's family is poorer.

Ba's family.....

11. My father plays soccer very well but Lan's father plays better.

My father.....

12. I spend about 500 thousand dong a month. My brother spends 300 thousand dong a month.

My brother.....

13. Hung is more intelligent than Hoa.

Hoa.....

14. Hanh studies the best in our class.

No one.....

15. Nam ran the fastest in the race.

No one.....

VII. Each sentence has one mistake. Find and correct.

1. I'd like sending the letter to my mom.....

2. Hoang speaks English as good as his teacher.....

3. He has lived here in 2008.....

4. They have knew each other for 2 years.....

5. My character is different with my mother's.....

6. I've earn money since I was a child.....

7. He has waited for me since two hours.....

8. Going fishing in the afternoon is more comfort.....

9. My family has lived in the city for I was in grade six.....

10. He earns money as more as I do.....

VIII. Give the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. Your flat is small, but it's (comfort)
2. I won't go to the English contest.....(speak)
3. Everyone in the is pleased about the plan.(neighbor)
4. Although the house is small, it's nice and(convenience)
5. My brother is a famous(photograph)
6. Driving on this road is very(danger)
7. In the supermarket, you can be easy to select the(production)
8. Teacher's Day is one of greatin a year.(celebrate)

IX. Read the dialogue then answer the questions

Lan: Hi, Nga. Are you a newcomer in my class?

Nga: Yes, I am. I used to live in the country.

Lan: Why do you move here?

Nga: My parents sold a house in the country. We prefer living in the city.

Lan: Oh, I see. How long have you lived here?

Nga: I've lived here for two months. I have known you since I moved in the city.

Lan: Oh. Why?

Nga: My house is near your house.

Lan: Oh. You are my next-door neighbor.

Questions:

1. Is Nga a new student?

2. Where did she use to live?

3. Why did she move in the city?

4. How long has she lived in the city?

5. Has Nga known Lan for two months?

6. Are Nga and Lan next-door neighbor?

UNIT 8

COUNTRY LIFE AND CITY LIFE

GRAMMAR

I. REVIEW THE PROGRESSIVE TENSE: Ôn lại thì hiện tại tiếp diễn

1.Cách dùng: Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra lúc nói

Ex: They **are playing** soccer now.(Họ đang chơi bóng đá)

2. Cấu trúc:

- a. Thể khẳng định: **S + am, is, are + V-ing + O**
- b. Thể phủ định: **S + am, is, are + not + V-ing + O**
- c. Thể nghi vấn: **Am, Is, Are + S + V-ing + O?**

3. Một số từ để nhận biết thì: Now, at present, at the moment, at this time, Look!, Listen!....

– Chúng ta còn học thêm một cách dùng của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn mang ý nghĩa tương lai khi nói về một hành động đã được sắp xếp để thực hiện.

– Trong bài này chúng ta học thêm một cách dùng nữa của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với động từ “get” và “become” dùng để diễn tả sự thay đổi từ trạng thái này sang trạng thái khác.

Ex: – The paddy fields are getting green.

(Những cánh đồng lúa đang trở nên xanh tươi)

– It is becoming hot. We should change the clothes.

(Trời đang trở nóng. Chúng ta nên thay đổi quần áo)

II. COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS:

So sánh hơn và so sánh nhất của tính từ và trạng từ

Adjectives/ Adverbs	Comparative	Superlative
Tính từ ngắn vẫn	Adj + er + than	The + adj + est
Tính từ dài vẫn	More + adj + than	The most + adj

* Những trường hợp ngoại lệ không theo qui tắc trên:

Adjectives/ Adverbs	Comparative	Superlative
1. good/ well	better	the best
2. bad/ badly	worse	the worst
3. many/ much/ a lot of	more	the most
4. little	less	the least
5. far	farther/ further	the farthest/ the furthest

BÀI TẬP

I. Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or present progressive tenses

1. He often (drive) to work, but he (walk) to work now.
2. Where (you/ go)? I'm going to the market.
3. Lan usually (write) letter to me.
4. What (your sister/ do) at this time?
5. (you/ be) free on Sundays?
6. The Internet (become) more important in our life.
7. What timethe bus(get) to Nha Trang?
8. Mary.....(come) to visit me tonight. She (travel)by plane. I (wait) for her at the station.
9. Look! The bus (come)
10. Mr Long (work)in the garden at the moment. He (get) tired.

II. Give comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives/ Adverbs	Comparative	Superlative
1. early		
2. good		
3. beautiful		
4. near		
5. cheap		
6. expensive		
7. many		
8. slowly		
9. casual		
10. modern		
11. clever		
12. long		

III. Give the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets

1. Lan is than her mother. (tall)
2. My brother has friends than I. (many)
3. This river is in the village. (long)

4. My Dinh stadium isin Hanoi. (great)
5. He isthan I but I am not afraid of him. (strong)
6. He isperson in the club. (famous)
7. This painting is than your painting. (beautiful)
8. This shop hasgoods (many) but they are in this area. (expensive)
9. In my opinion, the cartoon film isthan the cowboy film. (interesting)
10. This building is in the city. (tall)

IV. Rewrite the sentences. Use comparative of the adjectives in brackets

1. I go to work at 7 am today. Yesterday I went to work at 6.30 am. (early)
.....
2. The English dictionary is 120.000 dong. The textbook is 15.000 dong. (expensive)
.....
3. My parents built the house in 2000. Your parents built the house in 2005. (old)
.....
4. I made this shirt 2 months ago. You made your shirt 3 months ago. (new)
.....
5. I am 60 kilos. You are 50 kilos. (heavy)
.....
6. It took me two hours to do this cake and one hour to make a shirt. (slow)
.....
7. The Nile River is 6,437 kilometers long. The Red River is 1200 kilometers long. (short)
.....
8. Phangxipang mountain is 3,143 meters high. Mount Everest is 8848 meters high. (high)
.....
9. It takes me thirty minutes to school by bike and fifty minutes on foot. (fast)
.....
10. Lan's room is large. Hoa's room isn't large. (comfortable)
.....

V. Complete the following letter with the words given

Dear Tom,

Thank you/ your letter. I/ glad/ receive/ letter/ you. I/ very happy/ hear/ your excellent report card. I/ not write/ a long time/ because I/ busy.

I/ live/ the city/ since I/ hire/ a flat/ 2008. You/ Lan's birthday tomorrow? I/ wait/ you/ Lan's house. Remember/ come/ soon.

Love,

Mary

VI. Use the comparative or superlative to write the following sentences

1. This house is smaller than that one.

That house.....

2. Lan studies better than Nam.

Nam

3. Mr Long is the richest in the village.

No one

4. No one ran faster than Nga in the race.

Nga

5. No one is happier than you, I think.

You

6. My pen is good but it's cheaper than yours.

Your pen.....

7. Life in the city is busier than life in the country.

Life in the country

8. Quang Trung Street is longer than Nguyen Nghiem Street.

Nguyen Nghiem Street.....

9. My luggage is the heaviest on the train.

No luggage.....

10. No one studies better than Hanh.

Hanh

11. This flat is the larger than all.

No flats

12. HCM city is the busiest city in Viet Nam.

No cities

13. No books are more expensive than my book.

My book

14. Minh speaks English the worst.

No one

15. This garden is the most beautiful.

No garden.....

VII. Each sentence has one mistake. Find and correct.

1. Did you run the fastest than him?

2. Yesterday was the hotter day in the year.....

3. He's interesting in farming

4. Are you free in Sunday afternoon?.....

5. The town is become more modern

6. Who is the most clever in the class?.....

7. No one isn't more intelligent than Nam

8. I like living in the city. It's moderner than living in the countryside.....

VIII. Read the dialogue, then answer the questions

Na: Hello. Na is listening.

Vy: Hi. I am Vy. How are you?

Na: Fine, thanks. You used to be my neighbor. I haven't seen you for one year.

Vy: Oh. Sorry. I haven't phoned you for a long time.

Na: Tell me about your town, Vy.

Vy: Well. My town is becoming modern.

Na: Really. What's it like there?

Vy: The people work hard, they are friendly. There are tall buildings, there is a supermarket. We can buy many things what we like...

Na: Oh. It sounds interesting.

Vy: Would you like to come to my home town next summer holiday?

Na: I'd love to. But it depends on my parents.

Vy: I have to go to school now. Good bye. See you again.

Na: Bye.

Questions:

1. Who is calling?

.....

2. How long have they lived apart?

.....

3. Does Vy usually phone Na?

.....

4. Does Vy live in the town or in the city or in the city?

5. Where does Vy invite Na to go next summer holiday?

GRAMMAR EXERCISE

DO AS DIRECTED IN THE PARENTHESES

1. The students did the test in fifty-- five minutes. (using "It took...")

2. That play is very interesting. I see it many times. (using "enough ...to")

3. The coffee is so hot that he can't drink it. (using "too... to")

4. How long/ it/ take her/ get/ school/ everyday? (complete the sentence)

5. We/ hold/ party/ next week. (complete the sentence with "be going to")

6. They said to us, "Don't cut down the trees". (using reported speech)

7. I/ homework/ two hours ago.

(complete the sentence using the simple past tense)

8. Are you laughing my mistake?

(fill in the blank with a preposition)

9. No one is lazier than him. (rewrite the sentence beginning with "He")

10. What a green paddy field! (rewrite the sentence using "become")

11. She couldn't sleep because it was too noisy.

(Make question with "Why")

12. The piano was very heavy. Nobody could move it.

(combine the sentence using "enough... to")

13. I like watching TV and my father likes listening to the radio.

(rewrite the sentence using "different from")

14. What (your parents/ do) every day?

(Give the correct tense)

15. (she/ be)at the circus last night. (Give the correct tense)

16. What the beautiful girls! (Rewrite the sentence using "get + Ving")

17. Because the weather was fine, we went around the town last night.

(Make question with "Why")

18. He was here 8 o'clock this morning.

(Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition)

19. "Please show me the way to the post office, the girl", said Mr John

(Change into reported speech)

20. The water was too cold for the baby to drink. (using "so... that")

THE FIRST SEMESTER TEST

I. Choose the best answers:

1. The country life is.....

A. sad B. noisy C. peaceful D. beautiful

2. Oh, that nice. Where..... it?

A. are you buy B. you buy
C. do you buy D. did you buy

3. You willcook dinner yourself.

A. must B. have to C. should D. ought to

4. In the USA, the date July 4 is.....

A. Labor Day B. Thanks giving Day
C. Easter Day D. Independence Day

5. My grandma used to.....us to the zoo when she was alive.

A. took B. take C. to take D. taking

6. When I was a child, I.....follow my Mom to the market.

A. usually B. get used to C. used to D. am used to

7. Many.....areas are getting electricity.
A. urban B. friendly C. simple D. remote
8.began in England in 1907.
A. Guide B. Scouting C. Pioneer D. Teenager
9. She drives her car.....
A. carefully B. careful C. good D. bad
10. Alexander Graham Bell was born on.....
A. April 3, 1847 B. April 3, 1947
C. March 3, 1947 D. March 3, 1847
11. She has bought this dress.....Saturday
A. for B. since C. next D. last
12. Mai is 17. She isn't.....to drive a car.
A. old enough B. enough old
C. young enough D. enough young
13. I'll come over to pick you.....
A. up B. on C. in D. by
14. The stores in the mall.....a wider selection of products.
A. sell B. provide C. buy D. offer

15. Find the mistake and correct

The children enjoy play soccer after school.

A B C D

16. Choose the word that has the underlined letter pronounced differently from the others.

A. Who B. Where C. Which D. What

17. Which one is....., milk or orange juice?

A. the best B. good C. well D. better

18. We can save.....by collecting used glass, paper and cans.

A. forest B. air C. natural resources D. land

19. A new shopping.....is opening in my village today.

A. movie B. store C. mall D. bookstore

20. I live with myin the countryside.

A. electricity B. farmer
C. information D. relatives

21. I look at.....in the mirror

A. himself B. yourself C. herself D. myself

22.is a story passed on in spoken form from one generation to the next.

A. Novel B. Folktale C. Fiction D. Legend

23. Choose the word that has the underlined letter pronounced differently from the others.

A. Chocolate B. Chemist C. China D. Check

24. Minhin this town since 1987.

A. is living B. has lived C. lives D. lived

25. The population of the world.....very fast.

A. is rising B. has risen C. rise D. rises

26. Find the mistake and correct

My father have just gone out

A B C D

27.are more easily accessible too

A. information B. medical facilities C. province D. city life

28. Television is bringing.....information,.....entertainment

A. not only... but also B. so....that

C. morethan D. neither.....nor

II. Do as directed in the parentheses

1. They..... (plant) this tree for two weeks. (Supply the correct verb form)

2. The countryside is quiet and clean. (Rewrite the sentence using "not only...but also")

→

3. His / enjoys / soccer / free time / he / playing / in. (Rearrange the sentence)

→

III. Read the passage then answer the questions:

Many people believe that life on a farm is very quiet and easy, but it's very hard. I myself have lived on a farm for nearly twenty years and I know that what farm work is. You must get up early, feed the chicken and the cows, water the flowers, vegetable, do lots of gardening, and then work in the farm.

Questions:

1. What do people think about the farm?

→

2. How long has the writer lived on the farm?

→

3. Is the work on the farm easy or hard?

→

A FIRST AID COURSE

GRAMMAR

I. STRUCTURE: "IN ORDER TO/ SO AS TO" (để): Được dùng để diễn tả mục đích của hành động

Ex: – I study English in order to find a good job.

(Tôi học Tiếng Anh để tìm được công việc tốt)

– He works hard so as to earn much money.

(Anh ấy làm việc chăm chỉ để kiếm nhiều tiền)

In order to/ so as to + infinitive

II. THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE: Thì tương lai đơn

1. Cách dùng: Thì tương lai đơn dùng để diễn tả hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai

Ex: They will build a new school here next year

(Năm đến họ sẽ xây một ngôi trường ở đây)

2. Cấu trúc:

* **Thể khẳng định:** S + will + V(bare-infinitive) + O

* **Thể phủ định:** S + will not(won't) + V(bare -infinitive) + O

* **Thể nghi vấn:** Will + S + V(bare-infinitive) + O?

3. Cụm từ để nhận biết thì:

Tomorrow, tonight, next week, next month, next year, in + năm chưa đến
"Will" còn được dùng trong các tình huống sau

1. Muốn giúp đỡ ai:

Ex: Don't worry! I'll help you. Đừng lo! Tôi sẽ giúp bạn

2. Yêu cầu ai làm gì: Will you...?

Ex: Will you please open the door? Bạn làm ơn mở cửa

3. Hứa hẹn làm điều gì:

Ex: I promise I'll wait for you. Tôi hứa tôi sẽ đợi bạn

BÀI TẬP

I. Combine each pair of the sentences, using "in order to" or "in order not to"

1. I get up early. I want to go to school early.

2. We wear warm clothes in winter. We don't want to get cold.

3. He tries to learn. He wants to get good marks.

4. I learn English. I want to communicate with the foreigners.

5. He hurried to home. He wanted to see a good film.

II. Rewrite the sentences, using "so as to" or "so as not to"

1. I try to earn money because I want to buy a new house.

2. Because he didn't want to get wet, he brought a rain coat.

3. I don't want to meet him, so I have to close the door.

4. We hurried to school because we didn't want to be late.

5. Mr Nam doesn't want to cause accidents, so he always drives carefully.

6. I came earlier because I didn't want you to wait for me.

7. I like living in the countryside because I want to enjoy the fresh air.

8. Hung comes back home early today because he wants to see the news at 7pm.

III. Supply the correct form of the verbs in bracket.

1. She promises she..... (come) early.

2. Who..... (take) care of your son when you (be)away?

3. Whereyou (go)next summer holiday?

4. How longyou (live)here?

5. He (not leave)his home at 5 am yesterday.
6. They (not be)here tomorrow.
7. There (be) a horror film on TV tonight.
8. What you (do)last night?
9. They (make)friends each other since they moved here.
10. She (not drive)her car to work because she (live)near her company.

IV. Complete the sentences, using the words given.

1. I/ sorry/ what/ happen/ yesterday?
.....
2. Why/ not/ you/ try/ pass/ this exam? I think/ you/ pass/ next exam.
.....
3. I/ invite/ him/ the party/ yesterday/ but he/ not go.
.....
4. Could/ please/ wait/ me/ about fifteen minutes?
.....
5. We/ study hard/ in order/ pass/ exam.
.....
6. They/ wait/ you/ a long time.
.....
7. I/ try/ walk home now. Perhaps I/ take/ a taxi.
.....
8. My parents often/ turn/ lights/ because they/ not/ want/ waste electricity.
.....

V. Read the text and answer the questions

While I was riding to school on the street yesterday. I saw a man to fall off his motorbike and hit his head on the street. Many people stopped to offer his help. An old man arrived and found phone number in his wallet. He telephoned for an ambulance, then he telephoned to his family. When the ambulance came, everyone took him to the hospital. I think that driving carefully makes you happy.

Questions

1. Where did the writer see the accident?
.....
2. Who fell off on the street?
.....

3. Who called for the ambulance?
.....

4. Where was the man taken to?
.....

5. According to the writer, what makes you happy?
.....

VI. Give the correct t forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. I used sweet drinks. (drink)
2. She likesflowers in the garden. (plant)
3. Please stop at me! (laugh)
4. It's difficult for me this test. (do)
5. They are thinking of to New Zeland. (move)
6. They don't need to the party. (come)
7. Do you want a singer? (become)
8. I am used to TV. (watch)
9. My aunt hatesthe ironing. (do)
10. Hoang enjoys the Internet. (use)

UNIT 10

RECYCLING

GRAMMAR

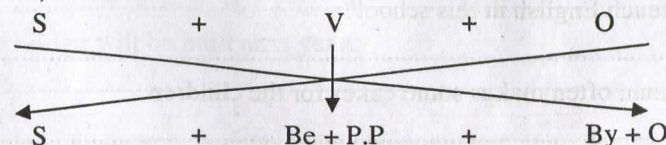
I. PASSIVE FORMS: Thể bị động

1. Công thức chung:

TO BE + past participle

2. Các bước đổi từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động

- * B1: Tân ngữ trong câu chủ động làm chủ ngữ trong câu bị động
- * B2: Xác định thì trong câu chủ động để viết động từ To be
- * B3: Động từ trong câu chủ động đổi sang quá khứ phân từ (V_{ed}/ V_(cột 3))
- * B4: Viết "by". Chủ ngữ trong câu chủ động làm tân ngữ trong câu bị động (nếu cần thiết)



3. Các dạng câu bị động trong bài:

a. The simple present passive form: (thể bị động thì hiện tại đơn)

S + am/ is/ are + P.P + (by + O)

Ex: Active: (câu chủ động) They often take me to the zoo.

Passive: (câu bị động) I am taken to the zoo (by them).

b. The simple future passive form: (thể bị động thì tương lai đơn)

S + will be + P.P + (by + O)

* Chú ý:

– “Will” cũng được xem như động từ khiếm khuyết, nên thể bị động với động từ khiếm khuyết cũng được áp dụng chung như “will”

– Những trường hợp không cần viết “by + O”: chủ từ trong câu chủ động là:

I, we, you, they, he, she, it, people, everyone, everybody, someone.

– Trạng từ chỉ thời gian đứng sau “by + O”

– Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn đứng trước “by + O”

– Trạng từ chỉ thể cách đứng giữa “to be” và “p.p”

II. ADJECTIVES FOLLOWED BY AN INFINITIVE OR A NOUN CLAUSE:

Theo sau tính từ là một động từ nguyên mẫu hay một mệnh đề danh từ

Be + adj + To-infinitive

Ex: It's dangerous to swim in this river. (Thật nguy hiểm bơi trong sông này)

Adj + that + noun clause

Exx: I hope that you'll pass the exam. (Tôi hi vọng bạn sẽ đỗ được kỳ thi)

BÀI TẬP

I. Change the following sentences into the passive

1. People use all things to recycle.

2. This man brings the letters to the household every day.

3. Do you teach English in this school?

4. This woman often makes some cakes for the children.

5. Will you buy that bike?

6. They don't teach French in our school?

7. They mustn't pay money for him.

8. Should the old people drink milk every day?

9. Lan doesn't send letters to me every month.

10. We can use this bottle to get milk.

11. Can you do this test yourself?

12. My sister can't solve the problem.

13. Careless driving causes many accidents.

14. Does your mother cook meals every day?

15. The workers sweep the streets every day.

II. Change the following sentences into active

1. The floor is cleaned by the students every morning.

2. Are the streets cleaned by the workers?

3. Should milk be drunk every day?

4. This kind of milk can't be made with cold water.

5. The plan must be solved right now.

6. This bridge will be built next year.

7. The meeting is held by the workers on May 1.

8. This book is read all over the world.

9. The report is presented by the monitor before class.

10. This exercise of Math isn't understood by the students.

III. Complete the sentences, using the adjectives + To-infinitive

1. It/ difficult/ learn/ English.

2. It/ difficult/ answer/ the teacher/ questions/ yesterday.

3. I/ surprised/ see/ you/ his/ house/ last night.

4. It/ not easy/ pass/ speaking English test.

5. your letter/ difficult/ read.

6. she/ ready/ take part/ beauty contest.

7. I/ disappointed/ hear/ that news/ yesterday.

8. I/ happy/ see/ your/ happiness.

9. I/ ready/ start/ work/ your company.

10. He/ not tired/ work garden/ alone.

IV. Rewrite the sentences, using "the adjective + To-infinitive/ a noun clause"

1. I was disappointed because I heard about your family.

2. She'll pass the exams. I'm sure.

3. I was lucky. I passed the exams.

4. My parents were surprised when they heard about my report card.

5. He received my letter last week. He was happy.

6. They won't come to my birthday. I am afraid.

7. Swimming in this river is very dangerous.

8. He takes part in the games. He is glad.

9. My parents won't agree with my plan. I'm afraid.

10. Going by train is interesting.

11. He was sad because he heard about his parents' unhappiness.

12. I didn't come back. My parents were worried.

13. Eating vegetables is very good for your health.

14. I heard about your sickness. I was sorry.

15. My son is interested in reading books. I am delighted.

V. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. This room is used to holding the meeting every month.

2. The school library is opened at 7 am every day.

3. There are two hundred workers in my company.

4. These shoes are made from leather.

5. My birthday will be held next week.

6. The tallest building is my uncle's.

7. The meeting will happen in the hall.

8. My plan is the most excellent.

VI. Rewrite the sentences with the words given so that it has the same meaning to the first

1. We must pay money for water bill once a month.

Water

2. This exercise is difficult to do.

It's

3. The text is easy to understand.

It's

4. Do you often hold your birthday every year?

Is

5. I am delighted because I earn much money.

I am delighted

6. They will not hold the party tonight.

The party

7. He was happy because he found his son last week.

He was happy to

8. English is spoken in the world.

People

9. When is your son's birthday held?

When do you

10. Cakes are made from milk.

People

VII. Read the short dialogue between Nga and Nam, then answer the questions

Nam: Hello, Nga. What are you doing?

Nga: Hi, Nam. I'm collecting the empty bottles and cans.

Nam: What do you collect them for?

Nga: I collect them to sell to the company.

Nam: What for?

Nga: They can be recycled into new products.

Nam Oh. I see. I will do that with the garbage at my house.

Questions:

1. What is Nga doing?

2. What does she collect them for?

3. What are they used for?

4. Will Nam collect the garbage at his house?

VIII. Each sentence has one mistake. Find and correct

1. Cheese is made from milk.....

2. Where does your shirt made?

3. Most of the Earth surface is covered by water.....

4. Many accidents are caused by careful driving.....

5. The students can't wear jeans in work

6. Will you invited her to your party?

7. It's dangerous passing the busy road.....

8. This house will built next year.....

UNIT II

TRAVELING AROUND VIET NAM

GRAMMAR

I. -ED AND -ING PARTICIPLES: Hiện tại phân từ và quá khứ phân từ

- Có nhiều tính từ tận cùng bằng -ing (hiện tại phân từ) và -ed (quá khứ phân từ) được dùng như tính từ.

Ex: interested - interesting, bored - boring

- Nếu một người hay một vật gây ra đối với một người hay một vật khác thì hiện tại phân từ (-ing) được sử dụng như một tính từ.

- Nếu một người hay một vật chịu ảnh hưởng bởi một người hay một vật khác thì quá khứ phân từ (-ed) được sử dụng như một tính từ.

II. REQUESTS: Câu đề nghị, xin phép ai làm gì

* Chúng ta dùng các cấu trúc sau để xin phép ai làm gì

Do you mind +V-ing?
Would you mind + V-ing.....?

Do you mind if I + V(simple present)
Would you mind if I + V(simple past)

Ex:

- Do you mind **opening** the door?
- Would you mind **closing** the window?
- Do you mind if I **take** some photos?
- Would you mind if I **sat** here?

* Đáp lại lời xin phép:

- + Đồng ý: . No, I don't mind
 . No, of course not
 . Not at all
 . Please do
 . Please go ahead
- + Không đồng ý: . I'm sorry. I can't
 . I'm sorry, that is not possible
 . I'd prefer you didn't
 . I'd rather you didn't

BÀI TẬP

I. Use "Do/ Would you mind +Ving" to make the requests more polite.

1. Could you close the door?
Do
2. Can you lend me some money?
Would
3. Will you turn the TV off please?
Would
4. Give me the magazine, please.
Do
5. Will you post the package for me?
Would
6. Could you wait for me a moment?
Do

7. Will you turn on the air - condition?

Do
8. Could you please take me to the zoo?
Would

II. Use "Do you mind if I + V-infinitive/ Would you mind if I + Ved/ V2" to complete the requests more polite.

1. Can I sit here?
Do
2. Can I bring the shelf to the living room?
Would
3. Could I smoke here?
Do
4. May I go out?
Do
5. Could I use your pen?
Would
6. Could I borrow your bike?
Would
7. Can I sleep in your bed room?
Would
8. Shall I have ideas about your plan?
Do
9. Could I buy a house next to your house?
Would
10. Can I turn the lights on?
Would

III. Fill in each blank with a correct preposition

1. It's too dark. Would you mind if I turned the lights?
2. I'm looking forward hearing from you.
3. Hoang is interested picture books.
4. I'll try to pick you on time.
5. Yesterday he fell the deep water.
6. This machine was invented a young engineer.
7. These kinds of flowers are exported Da Lat
8. Would you mind if I sat in the front the taxi?
9. I can take you to visit the beautiful places the city.

10. Would you mind helping youyour suitcase?

IV. Combine the sentences, using present participle or past participle.

1. The girl is Lan. She is writing the essay.

2. The shoes are 120 thousand dong. They were made in Korea.

3. Do you know the boy? The boy is sitting next to you.

4. The man took us to the circus. He died last night.

5. The man is my teacher. He is reading in the library.

6. The car bought last week. It was stolen last night.

7. A bridge has been built. It was broken five hours ago.

8. The students are in class 8B. They join in the Y & Y.

9. The man is my uncle. He is talking to everybody.

10. The player was taken to the hospital. He was injured in the match.

V. Use the correct forms or tenses of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. The boy (sit)next to you is very naughty.

2. My father loves (play)chess in his free time.

3. Do you want (take) part in the games?

4. Would you like (go)..... out for dinner?

5. The woman (write) that poem moved to Canada.

6. I suggest (take)by train.

7. She enjoys (participate) in the beauty contest.

8. Don't (litter)on the road.

9. Would you mind if I (close) the door?

10. This is the first time I (visit) HoChiMinh's mausoleum.

VI. Complete the sentences, using the words given

1. I/ have/ troubles/ my work/ company/ last week.

2. The man/ stand/ next/ you/ a professor.

3. The shoes/ make/ leather/ expensive.

4. There/ be/ flights daily/ Hanoi.

5. This/ be/ first time/ Nam/ meet/ Mary's family.

6. Would/ mind/ I/ take/ photos?

7. It/ interesting/ travel/ Vietnam.

8. I hope/ you/ understand/ him.

9. He/ stop/ drive/ car/ and/ he/ take/ a poor boy/ hospital yesterday.

10. Which/ one/ the most beautiful/ places/ your country?

VII. Each sentence has one mistake. Find and correct.

1. Look! I can see a boy rides on the cow

2. Have you ever saw a water fall?.....

3. Nam suggested to go to Huong pagoda.

4. My father is a member in the soccer club

5. It's not easy find a cheap guest house in the city.....

6. Would you mind if I use your dictionary?

7. There are much islands in Ha Long Bay

8. Do you mind ask you some questions?.....

VIII. Read the dialogue then answer the questions

Hai: I'm going to a holiday this summer vacation?

Mai: Great! Where are you going to?

Hai: I have heard of Sa pa. I haven't gone there yet.

Is it an interesting places.

Mai: Oh, yes. It's a mountainous resort. There are tribal villages, beautiful mountain slopes.

Hai: It sounds interesting. Is it difficult to find a hotel?

Mai: No. There are some hotels and guest houses.

Hai: Perhaps I am going to stay in a guest house. How can I get there?

Mai: There are buses daily to Lao Cai town.

Hai: I am going there with my parents. Thank you. Good bye.

Mai: Not at all. Bye.

Questions:

1. Where is Hai going to?

2. Where is he going to stay?

3. What beautiful places are there in Sa Pa?

4. Are there any hotels in Sa Pa?

5. How can he go there?

TEST 3

I. Choose the best answers

1. Cool the burns immediately so as to.....tissue damage.

A. ease B. relieve C. minimize D. maximize

2.....you post this letter for me, please?

A. Will B. Do C. Are D. Won't

3. Milk.....to the houses by the milkman everyday.

A. brings B. is bring C. is brought D. has brought

4. Would you mind.....the window?

A. closing B. to close C. close D. closed

5.you mind if I smoke?

A. Could B. Do C. Don't D. Would

6. There are flights daily to Ho Chi Minh City.....Monday.

A. besides B. after C. except D. on

7. It'sto travel around Viet Nam.

A. interesting B. interestingly C. interested D. interestedly

8. Milk bottles can be.....after being cleaned.

A. recycled B. thrown away C. broken D. reused

II. Choose the word that has the underlined letter pronounced differently from the others.

9. A. sights B. flights C. village D. tribes

10. A. mash B. scatter C. package D. metal

Choose the mistakes with A, B, C or D

11. Sa Pa is a famous mountainous resorts in Viet Nam.

A B C D

12. It's not difficult find a cheap accommodation at this time.

A B C D

II. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning

1. This question is difficult to understand.

It's.....

2. Miss Linda said to Nam, " Don't throw things away ".

Miss Linda asked Nam.....

3. Can you take me a photograph?

Do you mind.....

4. Shall I drive?

Would you mind if.....

5. Somebody cleans the room every day.

The room.....

6. " Romeo and Juliet " is the best tragedy. It was written by Shakespeare.

" Romeo and Juliet ".....

III. Match the sentences in column A with the ones in column B

A

B

1. Do you mind if I turn on the TV? a, in order to see the news.

2. My father turns on the television b, to cross the avenue

3. We try our best to study c, No, I don't mind.

4. It's dangerous d, so as not to fail in the final exam.

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

IV. Read the passage then answer the questions

Ha Long– Bay is in Quảng Bình province. It is popular with both Vietnamese international tourists. One of the attractions of Ha Long is the Bay's calm water with limestone mountains. Upon arriving in Ha Long City, visitors can go along Chay Beach. From the beach, they can hire a boat and go out to the Bay. Dau Go Cave is one of the most beautiful caves at Ha Long. It was the cave in which General Tran Hung Dao hid wooden stakes to beat the Mongols on Bach Dang River in 1288.

– limestone : đá vôi – wooden stake : cọc gỗ

1. Who (m) is Ha Long popular with?

2. What is one of the attractions of Ha Long?

3. What can visitors do when they arrive in Ha Long City?

4. Which is one of the most beautiful caves at Ha Long?

UNIT 12

A VACATION ABROAD

GRAMMAR

I. THE PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE: Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

1. Cách dùng: Thì QKTD dùng để diễn tả:

– Một hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ có thời gian xác định rõ ràng

Ex: My mother was cooking dinner at 5 pm yesterday
(Vào lúc 5 giờ chiều hôm qua mẹ mình đang nấu cơm)

– Hai hành động xảy ra song song với nhau

Ex: I was washing my clothes while my sister was doing her homework at 7pm last night. (Vào lúc 7 giờ tối hôm qua tôi đang giặt đồ trong khi đó chị tôi đang làm bài tập về nhà)

– Một hành động đang xảy ra thì có một hành động khác xảy đến

Ex: I was listening to music when my father came back
(Tôi đang nghe nhạc khi đó bố tôi về)

2. Cấu trúc:

S + was/ were + V-ing + O

3. **Cụm từ để nhận biết thì:** Có thời gian xác định trong quá khứ (at 7pm last night, at 6 am yesterday....)

II. PRESENT PROGRESSIVE WITH "ALWAYS": Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với "always"

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với "always" được dùng khi phàn nàn, biểu lộ sự bức mình hay tức giận ai đó.

Ex: The students are always playing video games nowadays.

(Ngày nay học sinh luôn chơi trò chơi điện tử)

BÀI TẬP

I. Put the names of the countries in the blanks

1. The Statue of Liberty is in.....

2. Ottawa is the capital of

3. Ho Chi Minh city is the largest city in

4. The Opera House is in

5. Eiffel Tower is in

6. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are in

7. The capital of is Canberra.

8. Vientiane is a capital of

II. Use the past progressive to complete the following sentences.

1. The boys/ play/ soccer/ 5 pm yesterday.

2. My mother/ cook/ dinner/ while/ I/ wash/ clothes.

3. He/ listen/ music/ when/ I/ come/ 6 am yesterday.

4. They/ play/ soccer match/ 8 am yesterday.

5. What/ your father/ do/ 7 pm last night?

6. I/ take/ a shower/ this time/ yesterday.

7. When/ I/ come/ back, It/ rain/ yesterday afternoon.

8. My father/ garden/ while/ my mother/ do/ housework/ yesterday.
.....
9. When/ I/ phone/ you, what/ you/ do/ 7 pm last night?
.....
10. When/ I/ go/ in/ my son/ play/ video games/ 8 o'clock last night.
.....

III. Write the questions to complete the dialogue

Mary: Hi, Tom. ?
Tom : I was going to the Central Hotel at 6 o'clock yesterday?
Mary: ?
Tom : I went there to visit my parents.
Mary: ?
Tom : For 2 days.

IV. Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets

- My parents (wait) for me when I (come) home at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.
- The doorbell (ring) while I (take) a shower that time last night.
- When you (come), I (write) a letter for An.
- They (stay) in a hotel since yesterday.
- He always (go) to work by bus, but yesterday he (go) by motorbike. He (drive) his motorbike to work now.
- It suddenly (start) to rain while I (ride) on the road this time yesterday.
- At 7 o'clock last night, I (have) dinner, the light (go) out. I (be) bored.
- When I and my friends (ride) on the street, we (see) an accident.
- I (do) my homework, he (come) this time last night.
- Mr An (live) here for two months. He now (work) for Toan Thang company.

V. Complete the sentences, using "always + Ving"

- A: Can you lend me some money?
B:
- A: I'm bored. I often get bad marks.
B:
- Your essay has a lot of mistakes. You

- A: I'm bored.
B: Why? What's the matter with you?
A: My son are playing video games.
A: Oh. Your son
- A: What are you doing?
B: I'm watching TV.
A:
- A: I've lost some money.
B: Oh! Poor you. You
- A: What's the matter with you?
B: I had an accident yesterday because I was driving too fast that time.
A:
- A: I had forgotten your address again.
B: Oh

VI. Read the dialogue then fill the information in the table

Tourist: I want to stay in a famous hotel. Can you help me?

Guide : It's more comfortable but it's expensive.

Tourist: How much money do I pay for single?

Guide : 150 USD per night for single.

Tourist: What can I do there in free time?

Guide : There is a swimming pool, a tennis yard.

Tourist: Where can I eat?

Guide : At the restaurant.

Tourist: Give me the phone number of the hotel.

Guide : Ok. 08 4767653

- Where to stay
- Places to relax
- Place to eat
- Rates per night
- phone number

VII. Rewrite the following sentences in correct English.

- I watched TV while my sister was doing the housework.
.....
- When he came, I listened to music.
.....

3. It was beginning to rain, I was working in the garden.

4. You are always play in the street.

5. She looks happily when she gets good marks.

6. I'm looking forward to hear from you.

7. Mr Minh has worked in the garden since two hours.

8. They are always to get up late.

9. My grandma used to work hardly.

10. What was he and his father doing when you came?

VIII. Fill in each blank with a suitable word to complete the passage.

Then answer the questions

London. The (1) of Great Britain, is one of the largest cities (2) the world. London is also a busy (3) centre. In the shopping (4) there are a lot of goods which are double-deckers (7) the centre of London is Trafalgar Square. Other attraction for visitors (8) Buckingham Palace, the British Museum and the Houses of Parliament.

Questions:

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?

2. Is London a small or big city?

3. How can people travel around the city?

4. Which places do the visitors visit in London?

UNIT 13

FESTIVAL

GRAMMAR

I. PASSIVE FORMS: Thể bị động

- Ở bài 10, các em đã được học thể bị động ở thì hiện tại đơn và tương lai đơn.
- Bài này các em sẽ học thể bị động ở thì quá khứ đơn và thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

* Cấu trúc:

1. The simple past passive: Thể bị động thì quá khứ đơn

S + was/were + P.P + (by + O)

Ex: He built this house in 2000.

→ This house was built in 2000.

2. The present perfect passive: Thể bị động thì hiện tại hoàn thành

S + have/ has + been + P.P + (by + O)

Ex: They have given some money to me.

→ Some money has been given to me.

II. Compound words (Từ kép)

Ex: It's a contest which we have to make a fire.

→ It's a fire-making

III. REPORTED SPEECH: Câu tường thuật

– Trong bài này các em sẽ được học thêm một số câu tường thuật ở dạng câu phát biểu

1. Direct speech: (lời nói trực tiếp) : là lời nói của người nói

Ex: He said, " I like reading picture books"

(Câu ấy nói, "tôi thích đọc sách truyện tranh")

2. Reported or indirect speech (lời nói tường thuật hay gián tiếp): là lời nói được thuật lại với ý và từ của người thuật, nhưng vẫn giữ nguyên ý.

Ex: Mary said that she liked watching films on TV.

(Mary nói rằng cô ấy thích xem phim trên Tivi)

3 Dạng câu tường thuật ở dạng phát biểu:

Ex: My father said to me, " You must go to school on time "

Mệnh đề tường thuật

Lời nói trực tiếp

→ My father said me I had to go to school on time.

Mệnh đề tường thuật Lời nói gián tiếp

ex: She said to me, "I want to buy this house"

→ She said to me she wanted to buy that house.

S + said/ told + O + S + V(thì)

Form:

4. Cách biến đổi lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp:

a. Thì và một số động từ:

- Thì hiện tại đơn	----->	Thì quá khứ đơn
- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn	----->	Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn
- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành	----->	Thì quá khứ hoàn thành
- Thì quá khứ đơn	----->	Thì quá khứ hoàn thành
- can	----->	could
- must/ have to/ has to	----->	had to
- will	----->	would

* Lưu ý: Ngoài ra còn có một số thì nữa nhưng các em sẽ được học ở chương trình THPT.

b. Một số từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn :

- this	----->	that
- these	----->	those
- today	----->	that day
- tomorrow	----->	the following day/ the next day
- yesterday	----->	the day before/ the previous day
- here	----->	there
- now	----->	then

c. this/ these -----> that/ those

d. Cách thay đổi đại từ sang câu tường thuật:

- I, my, me, mine, we, our, us, ours đổi theo chủ ngữ ở mệnh đề tường thuật.
- you, your, yours đổi theo tân ngữ ở mệnh đề tường thuật.
- he, she, they không thay đổi.

BÀI TẬP

I. Use the simple past passive form to change the following sentences

1. She wrote this letter 2 hours ago.

2. What did you give him?

3. Mr Thanh took us to the zoo.

4. My father gave me a book and I put it on the shelf.

5. They held a meeting in the hall yesterday.

6. They built this bridge in 2007.

7. He invited me to his birthday last week.

8. They children played soccer in the stadium.

9. Why didn't she do her test this morning.?

10. Did Lan post the package to Canada?

II. Use the present perfect passive to change the following sentences

1. My father has painted a house.

2. The good students have received the scholarship.

3. Mr Tung has taught English in this school since 2008.

4. Have you rebuilt your house yet?

5. Has he bought the animals from woods?

6. He has composed music for two years.

7. The men have brought the tables to that room.

8. She has presented the report since 3 o'clock.

III. Each sentence has a mistake, find and correct.

1. My brother is keen on study Math.....
2. Are you interesting in a flower festival in Da Lat?.....
3. These animals brought from the zoo 2 days ago.....
4. The man told me he can fix the machine.....
5. He told that he wanted to come there but he isn't well.....
6. This poem, write by Nguyen Du.....
7. My father is extremely fond by pop music.....
8. Did this music composed in 2000?.....
9. I get it if you are need.....
10. I don't know what I can solve this serious problem.....

IV. Supply the correct form or tense of the verbs in the brackets.

1. Whatyou (do)at 7 pm last night?
- I (wash) my clothes.
2. I learned to music when I (be)young. I (teach) by my mother.
3. An essay of our class should (translate) into English.
4. Yesterday, my mom (cook) dinner while my dad (repair)his bike.
5. He said that his mother (be) afraid of snacks.
6. May 1st (hold) all over the world by the workers.
7. This letter (post) by Mary 2 weeks ago.
8. This building (build) since 2005.
9. Where this package (send)? At the post office.
10. He told me that he (can)answer all the questions.

V. Change the following sentences into reported speech.

1. Mary said to me, "I am a student"
.....
2. He said, "I am living in the USA now."
.....
3. I said to him, "I don't know what you are doing."
.....

4. He said to me, "I'll come to visit you tonight"

5. He said to me, "I must meet her."

6. They said to us, "we will go abroad tomorrow"

7. Lan said to me, "I am tired now"

8. Mr Tan said to his wife, "I can help you to wash the clothes"

9. She said to us, "I have to go home now"

10. Mary said to Tom, "I'm doing my homework"

VI. Supply the correct forms of the words in the brackets

1. We take part in the most activities of our school. (young)
2. This is a contest which all..... can take part in. (participate)
3. My son are fond of the cartoons. (extreme)
4. Are you in a village festival? (interest)
5. In other countries, they often send cards on Tet holiday. (greet)
6. Her was wonderful. (perform)
7. This room is for me to live alone. (suit)
8. Traveling by plane is very(comfort)
9. driving is very dangerous. (care)
10. There are many places in your country. (fame)

VII. Rewrite the sentences with the words given so that it has the same meaning to the first.

1. Nobody does these exercises.
These exercises
2. No one has used this machine since it was made.
This machine.....
3. He said to his mother, "I love you"
He told.....
4. "We are closed friend", said the man.
The man told.....

5. Te Hanh wrote this poem in 1990.

This poem.....

6. The last time I saw him was in 2008.

I haven't.....

7. The woman told me that she was bored.

The woman said.....

8. This machine wasn't repaired by my father.

My father.....

9. This room hasn't been used for a long time.

No one.....

10. How long have you lived there?

How long ago.....

11. We should do something for the poor.

Something.....

12. Are these rooms swept everyday?

Do they.....

13. How long ago did they work in this company?

How long.....

14. She said to me, "I will pass the exam."

She told me that.....

15. He said to me, "I'll help you as soon as I can"

He told me tha.....

VIII. Fill in each blank with a correct word to complete the passage, then answer the questions

It was a warm and sunny (1)....., and this is very pleasant part of the river. These (2)no weeds on the surface (3) the river. Besides, the river is not too deep. It's really safe (4) swimming. We feel very interesting (5) swimming in the river. The more freely we swim, the happier we are. Lots of people often come here (6) fresh air a day's work a long time.

Questions:

1. Which place does the writer talk about?

.....

2. Is the river deep?

.....

3. How do they feel while swimming in the river?

.....

4. Where do the people go to relax after working hard?

.....

WONDERS OF THE WORLD

GRAMMAR

I. THE PASSIVE FORMS: THỂ bị động

– Phần này các em xem lại bài 10 và bài 13

II. INDIRECT QUESTIONS WITH "IF" AND "WHETHER":

Câu hỏi tường thuật với "if" và "whether")

– Là loại câu tường thuật dạng câu hỏi Yes/ No có dạng như sau:

S +	asked	+ O + if/ whether + S + V(thì)
	wanted to know	
	wondered	

Ex1: He asked me, "Do you like to learn English?"

—> He asked me if I liked to learn English.

Ex2: They asked me, "Are you tired?"

—> They asked me if I was tired.

* Note: – Câu tường thuật dạng câu hỏi Yes/ No, ta chuyển câu hỏi trực tiếp sang dạng khẳng định

– Thay đổi thì, trạng từ chỉ thời gian, trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn, đại từ chỉ định, chủ từ, tân ngữ, tính từ sở hữu. (xem lại bài 13)

III .QUESTION WORDS BEFORE "TO-INFINITIVE":

Từ hỏi đứng trước động từ nguyên mẫu có "to"

S + V + wh. + To- infinitive

Ex: She told me how to get there. (Cô ấy hỏi tôi đến đó bằng cách nào)

IV. Verb + To-infinitive:

– Sau một số động từ như: start, begin, try, decide... là động từ nguyên mẫu có "to"

Ex: They started to work at 6 o'clock.

BÀI TẬP

I. Fill in each blank with the name of the country

1. The Big Ben is in
2. Dung Quat industrial zone is in
3. The Great Wall of China is in
4. Taj Mahal is a famous place. It is in
5. In the has Golden Gate Bridge.
6. The Eiffel Tower is in
7. The highest tower in is Petronas Twin Towers.
8. Angkor Wat is one of wonders of the world. It is in

II. Change the following sentences into passive

1. When will they rebuild your school?
.....
2. Everyone must observe the traffic rules strictly.
.....
3. The students usually take the bus to school.
.....
4. He can sing English songs.
.....
5. Lan Nhi has done her work carefully.
.....
6. Did the winners award the gold cup?
.....
7. Our students did an English test yesterday.
.....
8. He has written the essay with great pleasure.
.....
9. When I opened the door, he was brought the television to the living room.
.....
10. I like my mother buys me a new bike at the beginning of the year.
.....

III. Change the following sentences into reported speech

1. "Do you love pop music, Lan?", asked the man.
.....

2. He asked me, "Are you free today?"
.....

3. My father asked me, "Do you go to school this morning?"
.....
4. "Can you speak English, Nga?", asked the boy.
.....
5. "Are you going to school, Binh?", asked the man.
.....
6. The woman asked me, "Is Phong Nha cave in Quang Binh?"
.....
7. Mary asked us, "Is Han River in Da Nang city?"
.....
8. She asked him, "Does your mother work on the farm?"
.....
9. "Will you leave here tomorrow, the boy?", asked the girl.
.....
10. The foreigner asked me, "Is there a post office near here?"
.....

IV. Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets

1. My uncle started (work) hard when he was 10.
2. Mr John enjoys (live) in Viet Nam.
3. I hate (cook), I like (iron) the clothes.
4. He wants (stand) in the rain.
5. Yesterday, the weather was bad, so we decided (go) by bus to school.
6. Would you like (go) out for a dinner?
7. Don't forget (turn) off the faucets before going out.
8. My father dislikes (eat) at home on Sundays.
9. He stopped (smoke) 2 years ago.
10. They began (make) friends each other when they were 15.

V. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. The habit reading makes her knowledge wider.
2. Are you interested singing English songs?
3. Rubber is helpful making things.
4. Uncle Ho is a famous person all the world.
5. How often does he write his aunt?
6. She'd like to go a walk to Suoi Tien.

7. Why don't you join our mini project?
8. My friend, Nga is always proud her parents.
9. My friend Nam is keen studying Math.
10. Can you tell me your trip to Da Lat last summer?

VI. Complete the sentences, using "wh- questions + To infinitive"

1. I/ not/ know/ where/ go/ now.
.....
2. you/ show me/ how/ get/ station?
.....
3. she/ not/ know/ what/ do/ her free time/ yesterday.
.....
4. you/ decide/ what/ buy/ her?
.....
5. I/ show/ you/ how/ use/ this washing machine.
.....
6. When/ he/ ask/ me/ last night, I/ not know/ what/ say.
.....
7. Tell/ me/ when/ pay/ money/ me.
.....
8. I/ not know/ how/ play/ game.
.....

VII. Read the passage, then answer the questions

The Thames rises in the Cotswold Hills, not very far from the British Channel. It has seven different Springs, one for each day of the week. The seven little brooks flow gently through green meadows which are good camping grounds for Scouts and where one can see lots of sheep graze.

At the foot of the hills, the seven streams join to make the real Thames. There you can go boating, but it is not very nice for swimming because the river is cold and the banks are covered with weeds.

Questions:

1. Is the Thames near or far from the British Channel?
.....
2. According to the writer, how many Springs does the Thames have in a week?
.....
3. What can we see on the meadows?
.....

4. What are there at the foot of the hills?
.....
5. Is the Thames suitable for swimming? Why?
.....

VIII. Each sentence has one mistake. Find and correct

1. His painting will exhibited next week
2. I invited to the party last night
3. He asked me if I am a student.....
4. I hate laughing at by other people
5. I don't know how doing this exercise
6. They asked me whether I liked this place.....
7. I am trying avoid meeting him
8. I like listening to music while I was studying
9. She asked me if I must go then
10. Nhi asked Hien if you had many friends

TEST 4

I. Choose the best answers

1. The Pyramid of Cheops is one of the sevenof the world.
A. temple B. landmarks C. pyramids D. wonders
2. I don't know how the game.
A. play B. played C. playing D. to play
3. The man asked me if I children.
A. have B. has C. had D. having
4. How about to the supermarket?
A. going B. went C. gone D. to go
5. He takes part most activities of my school.
A. of B. in C. on D. to
6. He asked me if I a doctor.
A. am B. was C. have D. had
7. This book from the bookshop by my mother.
A. buy B. was bought C. bought D. buys
8. youdinner yet?
A. Are/ have B. Have/ had C. Are/ had D. Have/ have

II. Do as directed in the brackets.

1. They have just planted the trees in the school yard. (*Turn into passive*)
.....
2. I asked Nam, "Are you free tonight?" (*Turn into reported speech*)
.....
3. She said, "I must stay at home to take care of my sister" (*Turn into reported speech*)
.....
4. They (drive) around the city when I saw them. (*Give the correct tense*)

III. Read the passage, then answer the questions

Vietnamese people usually make preparation for the holiday several weeks before Tet. They tidy their houses, cook special food... On the New Year's Eve, they sit up to midnight to see the New Year in, then they put on new clothes and give one another the greeting of the season. Tet often lasts ten days. The first three days are the most important. As a result, they make every effort to avoid arguments and smile as much as possible.

1. What do Vietnamese people make before Tet?
.....

2. What do they do on the New Year's Eve?
.....

3. How long does Tet last?
.....

4. What days are the most important?
.....

5. Do they tidy their houses on the first three days?
.....

IV. Write complete the sentences, using the word given

1. Quoc Tu Giam/ establish/ 1076.
.....

2. They/ be/ the USA/ five years.
.....

3. you/ tidy/ living room/ yet?
.....

4. When/ the song/ compose?
.....

5. While/ I/ wash/ hair/ she/ phone.
.....

6. This novel/ read/ the world/ all students.
.....

7. Hoa/ say/ she/ meet/ her mother/ the station/ the previous night.
.....

UNIT 15

COMPUTERS

GRAMMAR

I. PRESENT PERFECT WITH "YET" AND "ALREADY"

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành với "yet" và "already"

- Ở bài 7 các em đã được học thì hiện tại hoàn thành với "for" và "since"
- Ở bài này các em sẽ được học thì hiện tại hoàn thành với "already" (đã rồi), và "yet" (chưa)
- "Already" đứng giữa "have/ has" và "P.P"

Ex: I have already read this novel. (Tôi đọc cuốn tiểu thuyết này rồi)

- "Yet" đứng cuối câu và được dùng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn

Ex: - Have you had breakfast yet? Bạn ăn sáng chưa?

- She hasn't come back yet. Cô ấy chưa trở về.

II. COMPARISON OF PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE TENSES:

So sánh thì hiện tại hoàn thành và thì quá khứ đơn

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành xảy ra ở quá khứ nhưng kéo dài đến hiện tại.
- Thì quá khứ đơn xảy ra ở quá khứ và chấm dứt, không còn liên quan đến hiện tại.

BÀI TẬP

I. Complete the sentences with the present perfect tense, using "already" and "yet"

1. I/ not finish/ my test.
.....

2. Mr Thanh/ receive/ your letter.
.....

3. He/ come/ your birthday party?
.....

4. I/ see/ that/ film.

5. My brother/ find/ job.

6. you/ drink/ this/ kind/ wine.

7. we/ not receive/ gifts.

8. you/ send/ package/ me?

9. we/ read/ this book.

10. I/ visit/ this place.

II. Complete the dialogue, using the present perfect tense.

1.A: Have you had dinner yet?

B: Yes. I

2.A:

B: I have already finished my homework.

3.A:

B: I haven't done my work yet because I have been busy.

4.A:

B: Not yet. I haven't phoned him yet.

III. Rewrite the sentences, using the past simple tense or the present perfect tense

1. I have lived in London since 2000.

I started.....

2. They began to work in the garden 2 hours ago.

They have.....

3. I have seen that film for three years.

I began.....

4. How long have you lived with him?

How long ago

5. I started to learn English when I was 5.

I have.....

6. My father has worked in this factory for five years.

My father began.....

7. I have been at his house since last week.

I was

8. How long ago did she get married?

How long has.....

9. It has rained for 2 hours.

It started

10. Lan hasn't kept in touch with me for 2 years.

Lan and I

IV. Make questions for the underlined words

1. Tim hasn't prepared his plan yet.

2. They left school in 2004.

3. I have lost my key.

4. This building is my uncle's.

5. I was washing my hair when you phoned.

6. Yes. I have already read this book.

7. I have seen an elephant on the street.

8. She has worked in that factory for a long time.

9. Yes. She did her homework on time.

10. It started to rain at 5 pm.

V. Supply the correct forms of the verbs in brackets, using the past simple and present perfect tenses

1. They (notice) your work yesterday.

2. you (finish) your lesson yet?

3. Tom (be) here since this morning.

4. He (already/ bring)the tables to the library.
5. Mr Hoang (go) abroad in 2000, but he (not come) back yet.
6. I (not know) she was a famous actress before.
7. What (happen) when you arrived?
8. The students (not finish) their homework yet.
9. Where you (be) yesterday?
10. I (wait) for him since 2 pm.

VI. Read the dialogue, then do the exercises below.

Mai: Nam, What are you doing?

Nam: I'm preparing my computer.

Mai: What happens with it?

Nam: It hasn't worked since yesterday.

Mai: Have you had the mechanic repair it yet?

Nam: Not yet.

Mai: Where did you bought it?

Nam: I bought it at Toan Thang company in HCM city. It's under guarantee.

Mai: Let's phone them now.

1. True or false?

- a. Nam's computer hasn't worked
- b. He has had the mechanic repair it
- c. His computer was bought in Hanoi
- d. He is going to phone to the company.....

2. Questions:

- a. What's the matter with Nam's computer?
.....
- b. What does Mai ask Nam to do?
.....
- c. Where did he buy it?
.....
- d. Is it under guarantee?
.....

VII. Each sentence has a mistake. Find and correct.

1. A: When have you see it?
B: I see it last month.....
2. A: Did you connected a printer yet?

- B: Yes. I have already did it.....
3. A: Do you have Lan address?
- B: Yes. She gives it to me last night.....
4. A: How long did she studied here?
- B: She has studied since 2 years

VIII. Complete the passage with the suitable words.

Nowadays, the computer is (1) of the most marvelous invention (2) our modern life. It helps us to save time. It helps students learn more quickly and interestingly.

It's (3) convenient and easy (4) keeping information. But, we shouldn't (5) much time on computer. There (6) bad programs. Be alert!

UNIT 16

INVENTION

GRAMMAR

PASSIVE FORMS: Thể bị động

– Các em xem lại bài 10 và bài 13

BÀI TẬP

I. Change the sentences into the passive

1. Shakespeare wrote "Hamlet"
.....
2. He is repairing his car now.
.....
3. People speak Tamil in Malaysia.
.....
4. Has anybody asked you?
.....
5. My father made this table but my mother often uses it.
.....
6. Someone will tell you where to go.
.....

7. Our team played soccer very well yesterday.

8. The Chinese invented paper.

9. They don't sell meat in this market.

10. I did a French test yesterday.

11. Someone has invited me to the party.

12. The secretary locks the office every morning.

13. We must do our homework now.

14. Thuy is reading a book in the living room now.

15. They gave that letter to me but I didn't send it to him.

II. Change the sentences into active

1. I am helped by the teacher.

2. The worker will be done by Mr John.

3. That dictionary has been bought by my sister.

4. Have these apples been eaten by the children?

5. Is Vietnamese spoken in England?

6. This house was built in 2007.

7. This work must be finished right now.

8. The questions are going to be answered by the students.

9. We are surprised by the news.

10. The doors were washed by my parents.

III. Use the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Active or passive.

1. When I (arrive) at the station yesterday, my friend (wait) for me. My luggage (carry) to the taxi.

2. Last night the lights (go) out while we (have) dinner. The lights (repair) by my father.

3. What you (do) last night?

4. I (not see) her since I left school.

5. The house (not repair) since I it was built.

6. Last night, when I (come)....., he (sit) by the door.

7. This building (must/ finish) in December.

8. He (take) me to Lan's party last night, I (meet) an old friend. He (be) happy to meet me.. He (give)me a rose.

9. these exercises (finish) yet?

10. They (already/ receive)..... the presents from Santa Clause.

IV. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

2. These flats were built in 2002.

3. My father used to live in Paris.

4. Nam was taken to the hospital by taxi.

5. I will stay at my aunt's house for 2 weeks.

6. This kind of milk was made from milk.

7. It took me 2 hours to the supermarket.

8. It's about 2 kilometers from my house to school.

9. I was absent from class because I was sick.

10. This machine was repaired by my brother.

V. Give correct verb forms or tense to complete the passage.

I'm Loan. I (meet) (1) Hung and Vy yesterday as I (walk) (2) around the park. They (come) (3) to the sports centre where they (play) tennis. Then they (go) to the cafe for a drink and (invite) me (join) them, but I (disagree) because I (meet) a friend and I (not/ have) time.

GRAMMAR EXERCISE

DO AS DIRECTED IN THE PARENTHESES

1. He comes to my house to read the magazines.

(Rewrite the sentence using "so as to")

2. She should take medicines. (Change into passive)

3. Can you give me a hand?

(Rewrite the sentence using "Would you mind...?")

4. The boyss usually go out at night.

(Rewrite the sentence using "always + Ving")

5. Can I take you to Minh's house by car?

(Rewrite the sentence using "Would you mind if ...?")

6. Lan said to me, "Please wait for me at my house".

(Change into reported speech)

7. How long ago did they get married?

(rewrite the sentence using "How long have...?")

8. "Do you post this letter for me, Nhung?", said the boy.

(Change into reported speech)

9. Where did you buy this kind of food? (Change into passive)

10. Would you mind if I sat here? (Rewrite the sentence, using "Can...?")

11. Eating green fruit is not good for your health.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning "It is...")

12. The work must be done right now. (Change into passive)

13. The last time I saw her when I was 5.

(Rewrite the sentence using the present perfect tense)

14. When/ I look/ him, he/ take/ a photo.

(Complete the sentence using the past progressive tense)

15. "Does she go to school on foot?", ask the man.

(Change into reported speech)

16. Could I use your computer? (Using "Would you mind if ...?")

17. "Does your father take you to school?" (Change into reported speech)

18. I like you look at me when I do my homework. (Change into passive)

19. Talking to him is very boring. (Rewrite the sentence using "It's ...")

20. He likes this exercise is done for him (by me). (Change into active)

THE SECOND SEMESTER TEST

I. Complete the sentences with the words in bracket. (2m)

1. In order to keep fit, we should do exercises.....
A. regulating B. regularly C. regular D. regulation
2.is the activity of skating on ice.
A. ice- skating B. skipping ropes C. swimming D. playing soccer
3. The Pyramid of Cheops is one of the sevenof the world.
A. pyramids B. landmarks C. wonders D. temples
4. A contest in which participants have to fetch water from the river is called.....
A. water- fetching B. rice- cooking
C. fetching- water D. fire- making
5. There are three.....: water- fetching, rice- cooking, fire- making.
A. participate B. participations
C. participants D. competitions
6. Would you mind the window?
A. close B. to close C. closing D. closed
7. We collect empty cans and bottles.....recycling.
A. for B. in order to C. so that D. and
8. Thanksinviting me to the party .
A. to B. for C. at D. in

II. Choose the word that does not have the same sound as the others : (1 m)

1. A. god B. professor C. correct D. honor
2. A. answer B. golden C. delicious D. wonder
3. A. wanted B. looked C. watched D. missed
4. A. happy B. help C. hour D. house

III. Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct tenses : (2ms)

1. They (work) in that company for 5 years .
2. I (cook)dinner when he came in .
3. Yesterday , Nam (not , go to school , so he (just , know)this thing .

IV. Rewrite each sentence beginning as shown , so that the meaning stay the same:(2ms)

1. Mrs Thoa invited me to the party last night .
→ I.....
2. Could you send that gift for him?
→ Do you mind.....
3. " I can speak Russian very well " , Nam says.
→ Nam said that.....
4. " Do many tourists visit Phong Nha cave every year, Lan? "
→ Mai asked Lan

V. Complete each of the following sentences, using the words given : (1,5 m)

1. It / not difficult / translate / this sentence / English .
→
2. Would/you / mind / if / I / borrow / dictionary?
→
3. you / send / letter / yet /?
→

VI. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions: (1,5m)

An increasing number of people are now going on holiday to Egypt . Last year, for example, about one and a half million tourists visited Egypt . The population of Egypt is about fifty million and the Capital is El Qahira (Cairo), a busy City of just under nine million people. Although the climate is hot and dry and most of the country is desert , the average temperature from October to March is not too high . The most famous sights are the pyramids at Giza .

1. Are there many visitors to Egypt every year?
→
2. What is the climate in Egypt like?
→
3. What are the most famous sights in Egypt?
→

UNIT 1

I.

Her name is Lien. She is fourteen years old. She lives at 26 Quang Trung Street in Hanoi with her father, mother and elder sister, Lan. She is tall and thin. She has black short hair. She is generous and outgoing. Her best friends are Mai and Hoa.

II.

1. Her hair is long and black.
2. You have a bright large room
3. My teacher's face is small and round
4. The box is small and black
5. What a lovely sunny day!

III.

1. He is strong enough to play sports
2. She is old enough to go to school alone
3. She is tired enough to go to bed early
4. The box is small enough for you to put in your pocket
5. These chairs aren't clean enough for us to sit on
6. The weather wasn't good enough for us to go to the zoo
7. This cake is not good enough for us to eat
8. He is not rich enough to buy that house
9. My father is clever enough to repair his car at home
10. Nam is kind enough for everyone to like
11. The water in the well is not pure enough for everyone to drink.
12. That fruit is not ripe enough for everyone to eat.
13. The weather was not fine enough for the singers to sing.
14. It wasn't warm enough for everyone to go out last night.
15. This shirt wasn't short enough for me to wear.

IV.

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|--------|---------------|
| 1. have | 2. lives | 3. is | 4. has | 5. went |
| 6. took | 7. visited | 8. stay | 9. was | 10. will come |

V.

1. This house is so old that we rebuild it
2. My house so far from school that I can't walk there
3. This exercise is so difficult that I can't do it in ten minutes
4. My grandfather is so old that he can't do anything
5. The apples are so green that they can't eat them
6. The bridge is so old that the workers must rebuild it
7. Hoang studies so hard that he often gets good marks
8. The test was so long that I couldn't finish it
9. That dress was so beautiful that I had to buy it
10. He was so sick that he had to go to see the doctor

VI.

1. This boy is too naughty to do anything
2. The milk is too sour for me to drink
3. The novel is too bad for him to read again
4. My father is too old to work on the farm
5. The floor is too dirty for us to live in
6. The weather was too awful for us to go on a picnic
7. That milk was too hot for me to drink
8. This river is too deep for you to swim
9. He is too young to join in the club
10. That skirt is too expensive for her to buy

VII.

1. My friend, Lan has a short dark hair
2. What an awful weather!
3. The house is so large that we can live in it
4. She has no enough money to buy books
5. My younger sister isn't old enough to stay at home alone
6. We visited many beautiful places
7. Mai is more beautiful than Hanh
8. What did you and your mother do yesterday?
9. Is this book too bad for you to read again?
10. My best friends are generous and kind

VIII.

1. What's his name?
2. How old is he?
3. What does he look like?
4. Where does he live?
5. What is he like?
6. Who does he live with?
7. What does he like doing in his free time?
8. Who are his best friends?

IX.

1. Mary isn't old enough to go to school
2. The road is too nervous for me to go to school by bike
3. The teacher is too strict for us to talk in class
4. Your name is not short enough for me to remember
5. The test was so easy that we did in fifteen minutes
6. This book is too long for me to read in two days
7. This man plays soccer well enough to become a famous player
8. My son is so young that he can't go to school
9. It's so dark that I can't see anything
10. The weather wasn't good enough for him to visit his parents
11. This shirt is so small that I can't wear it.
12. It's so late that we couldn't continue out show.
13. Their old house wasn't big enough for them to live in it.
14. The children are too short to reach the ceiling.
15. The desk was so light that she can move it.

X.

1. Yes, he(she) does
2. They have different characters
3. Vy is sociable and kind. Nhung is reserved
4. Nhung plays volleyball the best
5. She thinks her best friends are wonderful

UNIT 2

I.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. truck | 2. telephone | 3. after | 4. doctor |
| 5. mobile phone | 6. medicine | 7. during | 8. concert |

II.

1. She is going to see the doctor
2. She is going to invite her friends
3. My grandfather is going to stop smoking
4. I am going to stay in bed
5. She is going to take a week off
6. It's going to rain
7. They are going to build it
8. They are going to play a soccer match
9. We are going to eat
10. He is going to be late for school

III.

1. What are you going to do at the weekend?
2. What are you going to wear tonight?
3. Where are you going to put it?
4. How is he going to travel?
5. Who is she going to invite?
6. When is she going to arrive?
7. How long is he going to stay?
8. What is she going to cook?
9. Where is he going to buy?
10. How are you going to travel?

IV.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|
| 1. here | 2. inside | 3. inside | 4. on | 5. there |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|

V.

1. What time is the film *Tom and Jerry* on?
2. What is he going to do tonight?
3. Where does your uncle live?
4. When did they build a new bridge?
5. Who did he work with?
6. Where was Faraday born?

7. What did Alexander Graham Bell invent?
8. Where are your parents living?
9. When was Giooc Om born?
10. Why does Peter come back?
11. Where did you use to work hard?
12. Whose building is that?
13. Where were your daughters born?
14. Who lives in a small house?
15. Does your father work in the hotel?

VII.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------|---------|
| 1. telephoned | 2. October 10 | 3. speak | 4. took |
| 5. name | 6. delivery | 7. you | 8. at |

VII.

Date : May 17
Time : after lunch
For : Mrs Thao

Message: Mrs Na called about her some books. She wants you to call her after dinner.

Her telephone number is 8964375

Taken by: Mrs Thoa

VIII.

A.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| 1. in | 2. to | 3. in | 4. with | 5. telephone |
| 6. in | 7. telephone | 8. at for | 9. in | |

B.

1. He was born in 1847
2. He was born in Scotland
3. He invented the telephone
4. He worked with deaf-mutes at the University
5. He demonstrated his telephone all over America
6. The telephone was first used in 1877

UNIT 3

I.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| 1. rice cooker | 2. coffee table | 3. desk |
| 4. oven | 5. dish washer | |

II.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. myself | 2. himself | 3. himself |
| 4. themselves | 5. ourselves | 6. yourself |
| 7. themselves | 8. yourselves | 9. herself |
| 10. themselves | 11. herself | 12. yourself |
| 13. themselves | 14. ourselves | 15. yourself |

III.

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1. must | 2. mustn't | 3. must | 4. must | 5. mustn't |
| 6. must | 7. must | 8. must | 9. must | 10. mustn't |

IV.

1. There is a sink next to the stove
2. The jar of sugar is on the shelf
3. There is some tea in the jar
4. There is a vase of flowers on the table
5. The cushions and the blanket are on the bed
6. The wardrobe is to the right of the door
7. There are many things in the room, but I like a doll much
8. In the middle of the room is a coffee table and stools
9. Next to the clock is a picture
10. To the right of the refrigerator are some saucepans and steamer

V.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. after | 2. of | 3. in | 4. on | 5. in - down |
| 6. out of | 7. at- of | 8. in- of | 9. to | 10. before-after |
| 11. of | 12. in | 13. for | 14. under | 15. with |

VI.

1. Why does your son often get bad marks?
2. Why didn't you go to class yesterday?
3. Why was she sick?
4. Why did Peter get wet?
5. Why do you have to go home?
6. Why did he get an accident?

7. Why does Mrs Vui ask you to put the furniture for her?
8. Why do you have to cook dinner?
9. Why don't you watch TV?
10. Why does your English teacher have to go away for a long time?
11. Why do you have to go home now?
12. Why did she go to your house?
13. Why do you rebuild your house?
14. Why does Mr Quang often go to the zoo?
15. Why does Mrs Ha have to cancel the picnic?

VII.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1) 1. has | 2. riding | 3. drove | 4. felt |
| 2) 1. is | 2. works | 3. comes | 4. waits |
| 5. came | 6. had | | |

Answers:

- 1) a. Yes, he does
b. He goes to school by bike
c. He went to work by motorbike
d. He felt comfortable
- 2) a. He is a worker
b. He came back late in the evening
c. Yes, they do
d. Because he had no much work to do at his company

VIII. (bài tham khảo)

1. Hung ought to study harder
2. Your brother ought not to play video games
3. Nga ought to relax (Nga ought not to work hard)
4. You ought to go to bed
5. You ought to relax
6. Nam ought to go to school early. (Nam ought not to go to school late)
7. The students ought not to play soccer in the street
8. She ought to go out at night
9. We ought to prepare our lessons
10. They ought to drive slowly. (They ought to drive too fast)

TEST 1

Câu 1:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. B | 9. C | 10. D |

Câu 2:

1. rises – is rising
2. My sister is old enough to drive a car
3. It's a black big car
4. I am going to go fishing

Câu 3:

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------|------------|------------|
| 1. temperature | 2. eat | 3. tablets | 4. in door |
|----------------|--------|------------|------------|

Câu 4

1. No, she can't
2. She must stay in doors for at least three days
3. She needn't to stay in bed any longer when her temperature has gone down

UNIT 4

I

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. was/ were | 2. bought | 3. caught | 4. cried | 5. found |
| 6. built | 7. planted | 8. sat | 9. swam | 10. saw |
| 11. got | 12. forgot | 13. watched | 14. canceled | 15. drove |
| 16. drew | 17. went | 18. swept | 19. cleaned | 20. made |

II.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. got – forgot | 2. bought – wasn't |
| 3. went – wasn't | 4. did you do – watched |
| 5. goes – didn't drive – went | 6. was – canceled |
| 7. wears – wore | 8. brought |
| 9. bought – was | 10. was – opened |

III.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| 1. in | 2. on | 3. at | 4. at | 5. at – before |
| 6. between | 7. at – after | 8. at – before | 9. in | 10. on |

IV.

1. Where did you go last summer?
2. What did you do there?

3. How did you go?
4. How was the weather like?
5. Where did you stay?
6. How long did you stay there?
7. What did you buy?

V.

1. When did she buy this dictionary?
2. What time do your classes finish?
3. When did your father give up smoking?
4. Where did they come to live last year?
5. Why can't he play basketball?
6. What did your grandma use to tell you?
7. Who did you go to the movie theater with last night?
8. How long will you stay there?
9. How did you and your friends go on a picnic?
10. What was the weather like when you were in DaLat last summer holiday?

VI.

1. My daughter wants to see the tigers at the circus.
2. It stopped raining, so I took off my rain coat yesterday.
3. Nam was hungry. He ate all things in the refrigerator last night.
4. People used to work hard in the past.
5. Lan gave me a book, I forgot to take it home this morning.
6. I heard there was a dog on the roof when I was sleeping last night.
7. She told the funny story but nobody laughed.
8. He came home late and he slept on the sofa last night.
9. There is a lake at the end of the road.
10. My parents used to live on the farm. They worked hard.

VII.

1. Mr An used to take me to the zoo when I was young.
2. Nam used to get good marks when he was in grade 7.
3. The children used to eat sweets when they were young.
4. Nam and Hung used to play tennis well.
5. Did you use to live in the country?
6. Nga didn't use to live with her parents.
7. My brother used to spend his childhood on the farm.

8. What did he use to do when he was a child?
9. Mai used to be my best friend.
10. Everyone used to be admired him when he was a teacher.
11. Mr Bao used to go to work late last year.
12. My son used to cry at night when he was young.
13. What did you use to do when you were young?
14. Everyone used to go there to relax in the afternoon.
15. Manh used to be sad when he was a child.

VIII.

1. Mrs Hoa is calling.
2. She wants to speak to Mrs Nga.
3. No, she isn't.
4. She wants to buy some furniture.
5. Her telephone number is 8711569.

UNIT 5

I.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. good | 2. well | 3. happy | 4. beautiful – badly |
| 5. fast | 6. fluent | 7. happy – happily | |
| 8. nervous | 9. carefully | 10. lovely | |

II.

1. He works carefully.
2. He is a careful driver.
3. She is a hard student.
4. He is a fast runner
5. My father plays well.
6. He is ugly but he studies well.
7. They are careless workers
8. He was a bad driver.
9. They are slow people.
10. Her English is fluent.

III.

Her name is Nam. He is in class 8A. In the first semester, he went to school 100 days. He was absent 6 days because he was sick. His favorite subject is Math. His English is good. However, he needs to improve his listening skill.

IV. (bài tham khảo)

1. You should see the doctor.
2. She should improve her Vietnamese.
3. She should tidy her room.
4. He shouldn't go to school.
5. You should write her a letter of thanks.
6. He should study harder next semester.
7. He shouldn't use the Internet.
8. Your brother shouldn't go out at night.
9. Your son shouldn't draw on the wall.
10. Mai shouldn't eat too much.

V.

1. My mother told me to go to bed early.
2. Her mother said she should relax a few minutes.
3. My mother told me not to touch in the sockets.
4. Mary told Nam to take her around the city.
5. The teacher told the children to keep silent in class.
6. The man told the boys not to play in the street.
7. The doctor told him to wear warm clothes.
8. Mr Pike said Hung shouldn't drink much wine.
9. I told the boy not to drive too fast.
10. He asked me to take him to the zoo.
11. He told me to open the door and the window.
12. The man told her to lend him some money.
13. The dentist said the children shouldn't eat much candy.
14. The man told the boys not to swim in this river.
15. My mother told me to show her my report card.
16. The man told that not to stay up late.
17. Nam told the girl to go to zoo.
18. He told his wife to show him her hands.
19. The woman said we shouldn't cross the street.
20. The boy told me not to pick the flowers in the park.

VI.

1. The man said to the boys, "Go away"
2. Lan said to me, "Hurry up"

3. My mother said to me, "Do the housework"
4. He said to me, "Don't get up late"
5. My English teacher said to me, "You should improve your all skills"
6. The police said to the man, "Don't go into that road"
7. My grandma said to me, "Don't turn on the light"
8. I said to my mother, "Buy me a new schoolbag"
9. He said to me, "Can you open the door?"
10. The doctor advised us, "You not ought not to eat fatty food"

VII.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|----------|------------------|
| 1. is | 2. to learn | 3. with | 4. stick | 5. highlight |
| 6. to | 7. write | 8. with | 9. on | 10. do/ practice |

Answers

1. Yes, it is
2. They have the different ways to learn a foreign language.
3. I can stick new words in the wall in my house.
4. I have to improve more on my English pronunciation.
5. Yes, I should

VIII.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. to get --> get | 2. regular --> regularly |
| 3. to smoke --> smoking | 4. put --> to put |
| 5. should --> shouldn't | 6. not be --> not to be |
| 7. beautiful --> beautifully | 8. proud to --> proud of |

UNIT 6

I.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. starts | 2. (to) move | 3. gets - didn't pass | 4. underline |
| 5. to smoke | 6. to have | 7. Do you go | 8. cooking |
| 9. to become | 10. looking | 11. staying - to watch | 12. getting |
| 13. drives - comes - is | | 14. are - don't need | 15. to swim |

II.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| - Name | : Hoang |
| - Home address | : 25 Hoang Van Thu Street |
| - Phone number | : 04211387 |
| - Date of birth | : March 26, 1990 |
| - Sex | : male |
| - Hobby | : drawing, playing soccer |

III.

1. in 2. in 3. for 4. for 5. in
6. of – with 7. up 8. of 9. of 10. without
11. at 12. by 13. on 14. from 15. up

IV.

2. Nga likes playing soccer, but she dislikes playing table tennis.
3. Nga likes doing homework, but she dislikes going out.
4. Nga likes speaking English, but she dislikes writing English.
5. Nga likes doing the housework, but she dislikes gardening.

V.

1. What do the children join in?
2. Who did your parents invite to the party last night?
3. Where do they collect empty garbage?
4. What time does the meeting start and finish?
5. When did he give up smoking?
6. Why did you come late?
7. How often do the soccer players practice?
8. How long will Mr Long and you stay there?
9. Whose bag is this?
10. How did you travel to Hanoi last month?

VI.

His full name is Le Hoang Long. He is fourteen years old. He is studying at Tran Hung Dao school. He is in class 8A. He lives at 10 Quang Trung street. His telephone number is 3967740. He was born on December 6, 1995. He likes reading and watching TV.

VII. (Học sinh tự ghi về mình)

APPLICATION

- Full name:
- Age :
- Date of birth:
- Home address:
- Class:
- Phone number:
- Interests:

VIII.

Dear Ly,

I am sad because you won't join in camping next week. Will you be busy? We prepared all things for camping yesterday. Our classmates were sad too when they heard about that. I hope that after receiving my letter, you' ll change your mind. We'll not be happy if you don't go camping with us next week.

Write to me soon.

Love,

Nga

TEST 2

Câu 1:

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B
6. D 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. A

Câu 2:

1. to be
2. On Sundays I enjoy sleeping late.
3. The officer said me to show him my passport.
4. fast

Câu 3: Complete the dialogue.

A: Can you do me a favor?	A: Let me help you?
B: What can I do for you?	B: Yes. Can you take the dishes into the kitchen for me?
A: Can you help me open the window? (open / the window)	A: Sure.
B: Certainly.	B: Thanks a lot.

Câu 4:

1. Her mother used to tell her not to cry when the New Year came.
2. She used to take her to the market and buy new clothes for her.
3. Her father used to paint the walls and decorate the house.

UNIT 7

I.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. stadium | 2. doctor | 3. wet market | 4. drugstore |
| 5. swimming pool | 6. hairdresser's | 7. food | 8. medicines |

II.

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. since | 2. for | 3. since | 4. since | 5. since |
| 6. for | 7. for | 8. since | 9. for | 10. since |

III.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. planted | 2. built | 3. been |
| 4. though | 5. bought | 6. done |
| 7. worked | 8. written | 9. heard |
| 10. waited | 11. seen | 12. eaten |
| 13. learnt/ learned | 14. put | 15. met |
| 16. gone | 17. died | 18. stayed |
| 19. stood | 20. lived | |

IV.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. has built | 2. have taught |
| 3. left | 4. took - had |
| 5. bought | 6. Have you studied |
| 7. started | 8. haven't worked |
| 9. Has she written | 10. haven't seen |

V.

1. I have had a bad cold since yesterday.
2. They have lived here for 5 years.
3. He hasn't seen his wife for one year.
4. He has worked in the hotel for a long time.
5. My family has lived near Lan's house since April.
6. My sister has gone to Hue since last week.
7. He has been at the meeting since last night.
8. Have you been there for two hours?
9. Mr John has worked in Viet Nam since 2008.
10. He has written the essay since four o'clock.

VI.

1. Lan is not so/ as tall as I.
2. I don't speak English so well as Tam.

3. My house isn't so large as your house.
4. Hoa is the same age as I am.
5. My husband came back at the same time as I did.
6. Hung doesn't run so fast as Nam.
7. My father works as carefully as my mother.
8. Nguyen Trai Street is not so long as Quang Trung Street.
9. Nam doesn't ride so fast as his sister.
10. Ba's family isn't so poor as his uncle's family.
11. My father doesn't play soccer so well as Lan's father.
12. My brother doesn't spend so much as I do.
13. Hoa isn't so intelligent as Hung.
14. No one studies as well as Hanh.
15. No one ran as fast as Nam.

VII.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. sending --> to send | 2. good --> well |
| 3. in --> since | 4. knew --> known |
| 5. with --> from | 6. earn --> earned |
| 7. since --> for | 8. comfort --> comfortable |
| 9. for --> since | 10. more --> much |

VIII.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. comfortable | 2. speaking | 3. neighborhood | 4. convenient |
| 5. photographer | 6. dangerous | 7. products | 8. celebrations |

IX.

1. Yes, she is.
2. She used to live in the country.
3. Because she prefers living in the city.
4. She has lived in the city for two months.
5. Yes, she has.
6. Yes, they are.

UNIT 8

I.

1. drives – is walking
2. are you going
3. writes
4. is your sister doing
5. Are you
6. is becoming
7. is – getting
8. is coming – is traveling
9. is coming
10. is working – is getting

II.

Comparative	Superlative
1. earlier	The earliest
2. better	The best
3. more beautiful	The most beautiful
4. nearer	The nearest
5. cheaper	The cheapest
6. more expensive	The most expensive
7. more	The most
8. more slowly	The most slowly
9. more casual	The most casual
10. more modern	The most modern
11. cleverer	The cleverest
12. longer	The longest

III.

1. taller
2. more
3. the longest
4. the greatest
5. stronger
6. the famous
7. more beautiful
8. more – the most expensive
9. more interesting
10. the tallest

IV.

1. Yesterday I went to work earlier than today.
2. The English dictionary is more expensive than the text book.
3. My house is older than yours.
4. My shirt is newer than yours.
5. I am heavier than you.
6. Doing this cake is slower than making a shirt.
7. The Red river is shorter than The Nile river.

8. Mount Everest is higher than Phanxipang mountain.
9. Going to school by bike is faster than going on foot.
10. Lan's room is more comfortable than Hoa's.

V.

Dear Tom,

Thank you for your letter. I was glad to receive a letter from you. I was very happy to hear about your excellent report card. I haven't written for you for a long time because I have been busy. I've lived in the city since I hired a flat in 2008.

Are you going to Lan's birthday tomorrow? I'll wait for you at Lan's house. Remember to come soon.

Love,

Mary

VI.

1. That house is bigger than that house.
2. Nam studies worse than Lan.
3. No one is richer than Mr Long in the village.
4. Nga ran the fastest in the race.
5. You are the happiest, I think.
6. Your pen is more expensive than mine.
7. Life in the country is quieter than life in the city.
8. Nguyen Nghiem Street is shorter than Quang Trung Street.
9. No luaguge is heavier than mine.
10. Hanh studies the best.
11. No flats are larger than this flat.
12. No cities busier than HCM city in Viet Nam.
13. My book is the mist expensive.
14. No one speaks English worse than Minh.
15. No gardens are more beatiful than this one.

VII.

1. the fastest --> faster
2. hotter --> hottest
3. interesting --> interested
4. in --> on
5. become --> becoming
6. the most clever --> cleverer
7. isn't --> is
8. moderner --> more modern

VIII.

1. Vy is calling.
2. They have lived apart for one year.

3. No, she doesn't.
4. She lives in the town.
5. She invites Na to go her hometown next summer holiday.

GRAMMAR EXERCISE

1. It took the students fifty- five minutes to do this test.
2. That play is interesting enough for me to see many times.
3. The coffee is too hot for him to drink.
4. How long does it take her to get to school everyday.
5. We are going to hold a party next week.
6. They told us not to cut down the trees.
7. I did my homework two hours ago.
8. at
9. He is the laziest.
10. A paddy field is becoming green.
11. Why couldn't she sleep?
12. The piano was heavy enough for anybody to move.
13. My favorite is different from my father's.
14. do your parents do...
15. She was...
16. The girls are getting beautiful.
17. Why did you go around the town last night?
18. at
19. Mr John told the girl to show him the way to the post office.
20. The water was so hot that the baby couldn't drink it.

THE FIRST SEMESTER TEST

I.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. B | 4. B | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. B | 9. A | 10. D |
| 11. B | 12. A | 13. A | 14. D | 15. C (playing) |
| 16. A | 17. D | 18. C | 19. C | 20. D |
| 21. D | 22. B | 23. B | 24. B | 25. A |
| 26. B (has) | 27. B | 28. A | | |

II.

1. have painted.
2. The countryside is not only quiet but also clean.
3. He enjoys playing soccer in his free time.

III.

1. People think that life on a farm is very quiet and easy, but it's very hard
2. The writer has lived on a farm for nearly twenty years.
3. The work on the farm is hard.

UNIT 9

I.

1. I get up early in order to go to school early.
2. We wear warm clothes in winter in order to not to get cold.
3. He tries to learn in order to get good marks.
4. I learn English in order to communicate with the foreigners.
5. He hurried to home in order to watch good film.

II.

1. I try to earn money so as to buy a new house.
2. He brought a rain coat so as not to get wet.
3. I have to close the door so as not to meet him.
4. We hurried to school so as not to be late.
5. Mr Nam doesn't drive carefully so as not to cause accidents.
6. I came earlier so as you not to wait for me.
7. I like living in the countryside so as to enjoy the fresh air.
8. Hung comes back home early today so as to see the news at 7 pm.

III.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. will come | 2. takes | 3. will ... go |
| 4. have ... live | 5. didn't leave | 6. won't be |
| 7. will be | 8. did ... do | 9. have made |
| 10. doesn't - lives | | |

IV.

1. I am sorry about what happened yesterday.
2. Why don't you try to pass this exam? I think you will pass next exam.
3. I invited him to the party yesterday but he didn't go.

4. Could you please wait for me about fifteen minutes?
5. We study hard in order to pass the exam.
6. They have waited for you for a long time.
7. I am tired to walk home now. Perhaps I'll take a taxi.
8. My parents often turn off the lights because they don't want to waste electricity.

V.

1. The writer saw the accident on the street.
2. A man fell off on the street.
3. An old man called the ambulance.
4. He was taken to the hospital.
5. According to the writer, driving carefully makes us happy.

VI.

1. to drink 2. planting 3. laughing 4. to do 5. moving
6. to come 7. to become 8. watching 9. doing 10. using

UNIT 10

I.

1. All things are used to recycle.
2. The letters are brought to the household by this man every day.
3. Is English taught in this school?
4. Some cakes are often made for the children by this woman.
5. Will that bike be bought?
6. French isn't taught in our school.
7. Money mustn't be paid for him.
8. Should milk be drunk by the old people every day?
9. Letters aren't sent to me by Lan every month. (I am not sent letters by Lan every month)
10. This bottle can be used to get milk.
11. Can this test be done yourself?
12. The problem can't be solved by my sister.
13. Many accidents are caused by careless driving.
14. Are meals cooked by your mother every day?
15. The streets are swept by the workers every day.

II.

1. The students clean the floor every morning.
2. Do the workers clean the streets?
3. Should we drink milk every day?
4. We can't make this kind of milk with cold water.
5. They must solve the plan right now.
6. They will build this bridge next year.
7. The workers hold the meeting on May 1.
8. They read this book all over the world.
9. The monitor presents the report before class.
10. The students don't understand this exercise of Math.

III.

1. It is difficult to learn English.
2. It was difficult to answer the teacher's questions yesterday.
3. I was surprised to see you at his house last night.
4. It's not easy to pass the speaking English test.
5. Your letter is difficult to read.
6. She is ready to take part in the beauty contest.
7. I was disappointed to hear that news yesterday.
8. I am happy to see your happiness.
9. I am ready to start my work at your company.
10. He isn't tired to work in the garden alone.

IV.

1. I was disappointed to hear about your family.
2. I'm sure that she'll pass the exam.
3. I was lucky to pass the exams.
4. My parents were surprised to hear about my report card.
5. He was happy to receive my letter last week.
6. I am afraid that they won't come to my birthday.
7. It's very dangerous to swim in the river.
8. He is glad to take part in the games.
9. I'm afraid that my parents won't agree with my plan.
10. It's interesting to go by train.
11. He was sad to hear about his parents' unhappiness.
12. My parents were worried about that I didn't come back.

13. It's very good for your health to eat vegetables.
14. I was sorry to hear about your sickness.
15. I am delighted that my son is interested in reading books.

V.

1. What is this room used for every month? (What do the people use this room for every month?)
2. What time is the school library opened every day?
3. How many workers are there in your company?
4. What are these shoes made from?
5. When will your birthday be held?
6. Whose the tallest building is it?
7. Where will the meeting happen?
8. How is your plan?

VI.

1. Water bill must be paid once a month.
2. It's difficult to do this exercise.
3. It's easy to understand the text.
4. Is your birthday often held every year?
5. I am delighted to earn much money.
6. The party will not be held tonight.
7. He was happy to find his son last week.
8. People speak English in the world.
9. When do you hold your son's birthday?
10. People make cakes from milk.

VII.

1. She is collecting the empty bottles and cans.
2. She collects them to sell for the company.
3. They are used to recycle into new products.
4. Yes, he will

VIII.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. make --> made | 2. does --> is | 3. Earth --> Earth's |
| 4. careful --> careless | 5. in --> at | 6. invited --> invite |
| 7. passing --> to pass | 8. will --> will be | |

UNIT 11

I.

1. Do you mind closing the door?
2. Would you mind lending me some money?
3. Would you mind turning the TV off?
4. Do you mind giving the magazine?
5. Would you mind posting the package for me?
6. Do you mind waiting for me a moment?
7. Do you mind turning the air condition on?
8. Would you mind taking me to the zoo?

II.

1. Do you mind if I sit here?
2. Would you mind if I brought the shelf to the living room?
3. Do you mind if I smoke here?
4. Do you mind if I go out?
5. Would you mind if I used your pen?
6. Would you mind if I borrowed your bike?
7. Would you mind if I slept in your bed room?
8. Do you mind if I have ideas about your plan?
9. Would you mind if I bought a house next to your house?
10. Would you mind if I turned the lights on?

III.

- | | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|-----------|----------|
| 1. on | 2. to | 3. in | 4. up | 5. into |
| 6. by | 7. from | 8. of | 9. around | 10. with |

IV.

1. The girl writing the essay is Lan.
2. The shoes made in Korea are 20 thousand dong.
3. Do you know the boy sitting next to you?
4. The man died last night took us to the circus.
5. The man reading in the library is my teacher.
6. The car stolen last night bought last week.
7. A bridge broken five hours ago has been built.
8. The students joining in the Y and Y are in class 8B.
9. The man talking to everybody is my uncle.
10. The player injured in the match was taken to the hospital.

V.

1. sitting 2. playing 3. to take 4. to go 5. wrote
6. taking 7. participating 8. litter 9. closed 10. has visited

VI.

1. I has troubles about my work at company last week.
2. The man standing next to you is a professor.
3. The shoes made from leather are expensive.
4. There are flights daily to Hanoi.
5. This is the first time Nam has met Mary's family.
6. Would you mind if I took some photos?
7. It's interesting to travel around Vietnam.
8. I hope you'll understand him.
9. He stopped driving his car and he took a poor boy to the hospital yesterday.
10. Which is one of the most beautiful places in your country?

VII.

1. ride --> riding 2. saw --> seen 3. to go --> going
4. in --> of 5. find --> to find 6. use --> used
7. much --> many / a lot of 8. ask --> asking

VIII.

1. He's going to Sapa this summer holiday.
2. He's going to stay in a guest house.
3. There are tribal villages, beautiful mountain slopes.
4. Yes, there are
5. He can go by bus.

TEST 3**I.**

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. D
7. A 8. A 9. C 10. D 11. C 12. B

II.

1. It's difficult to understand this question.
2. Miss Linda asked Nam not to throw things away.
3. Do you mind taking me a photograph?
4. Would you mind if I drove?
5. The room is cleaned every day.

6. "Romeo and Juliet", written by Shakespeare is the best tragedy.

III.

1. + c 2. + a 3. + d 4. + b

IV.

1. Ha Long is popular with both Vietnamese international tourists.
2. One of the attractions of Ha Long is calm water.
3. Visitors can go along Chay Beach, hire a boat and go out to the Bay.
4. One of the most beautiful caves at Ha Long is Dau Go Cave.

UNIT 12**I.**

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1. the USA / America | 2. Canada | 3. Vietnam |
| 4. England | 5. France | 6. The United Kingdom |
| 7. Australia | 8. Laos | |

II.

1. The boys were playing soccer at 5 pm yesterday.
2. My mother was cooking dinner while I was washing my clothes.
3. He was listening to music when I came at 6 am yesterday.
4. They were playing soccer match at 8 am yesterday.
5. What was your father do at 7 pm last night?
6. I was taking a shower this time yesterday.
7. When I came back, it was raining yesterday afternoon.
8. My father was gardening while my mother was doing the housework yesterday.
9. When I phoned you, what were you doing at 7 pm last night?
10. When I went in, my son was playing video games at 8 o'clock last night.

III.

Mary: Hi, Tom. Where were you going at 6 o'clock yesterday?

Tom: I was going to the Central Hotel at 6 o'clock yesterday.

Mary: What did you go there for?

Tom: I went there to visit my parents.

Mary: How long have they stayed there?

Tom: For 2 days.

IV.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. were waiting – came | 2. was ringing – was taking |
| 3. came – was writing | 4. have stayed |

5. goes – went – is driving
6. started – was riding
7. was having – went – was
8. were riding – saw
9. was doing – came
10. has lived – is working

V.

1. You are always lending me money.
2. You are always getting bad marks.
3. You are always making mistakes.
4. Your son is always playing video games.
5. You are always watching TV.
6. You are always losing money.
7. You are always driving fast.
8. You are always forgetting my address.

VI.

- Where to stay: a famous hotel.
- Places to relax: swimming pool, tennis yard.
- Places to eat: restaurant.
- Rates per night: 150 USD for single.
- Phone number: 084767653.

VII.

1. I was watching TV while my sister was doing the housework.
2. When he came, I was listening to music.
3. It began to rain, I was working in the garden.
4. You are always playing in the street.
5. She looks happy when she gets good marks.
6. I'm look forward to hearing from you.
7. Mr Minh has worked in the garden for two hours.
8. They are always getting up late.
9. My grandma used to work hard
10. What were he and his father doing when you came?

VIII.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| 1. capital | 2. in | 3. commercial | 4. area |
| 5. on | 6. travel | 7. at | 8. are |

Answers:

1. The capital of Great Britain is London
2. London is a big city

3. They can travel around the city by subways or double – deckers
4. The visitors visit Buckingham Palace, the British Museum and the Houses of Parliament

UNIT 13

I.

1. This letter was written 2 years ago.
2. What was he given?
3. We were taken to the zoo by Mr Thanh.
4. I was given a book by my father and it was put on the shelf.
5. A meeting was held in the hall yesterday.
6. This bridge was built in 2007.
7. I was invited to his birthday last week.
8. Soccer was played in the stadium by the children.
9. Why wasn't her test done this morning?
10. Was the package posted to Canada by Lan?

II.

1. A house has been painted by my father.
2. The scholarship has been received by the good students.
3. English has been taught in this school by Mr Tung since 2008.
4. Has your house been rebuilt?
5. Have the animals been brought from woods?
6. Music has been composed for two years.
7. The tables have been bought to that room by the men.
8. The report has been presented since 3 o'clock.

III.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. study --> studying | 2. interesting --> interested |
| 3. bought --> were bought | 4. can --> could |
| 5. isn't --> wasn't | 6. wrote --> written |
| 7. by --> of | 8. Did --> was |
| 9. are need --> need | 10. what --> how |

IV.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. were – doing – was washing | 2. was – was taught |
| 3. be translated | 4. was cooking – was repairing |

5. was
6. is held
7. was posted
8. has been built
9. is – sent
10. could

V.

1. Mary told me she was a student.
2. He told that he was living in the USA.
3. I told him I didn't know what he was doing.
4. He told me he would come to visit me that night.
5. He told me he had to meet her.
6. They told us they would go abroad the following day.
7. Lan told me he was tired then.
8. Mr Tan told his wife he could help her to wash the clothes.
9. She told us she had to go home then.
10. Mary told Tom she was doing her homework.

VI.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. youth | 2. participants | 3. extremely | |
| 4. interested | 5. greeting | 6. performance | |
| 7. suitable | 8. comfortable | 9. Careless | 10. famous |

VII.

1. These exercises aren't done.
2. This machine hasn't been used since they made it.
3. He told his mother he loved her.
4. The man told that they were closed friends.
5. This poem was written by Te Hanh in 1990.
6. I haven't seen him since 2008.
7. The woman said to me, "I am bored".
8. My father didn't repaired this machine.
9. No one has used this room for a long time.
10. How long ago did you live there?
11. Something should be done for the poor.
12. Do they sweep these rooms every day?
13. How long have they worked in this company?
14. She told me that she would pass the following exam.
15. He told me that he would help me as soon as he could.

VIII.

1. day
2. are
3. of
4. for
5. while
6. to enjoy

Answers:

1. The writer talks about the river.
2. No, it isn't.
3. They feel interesting while swimming in the river.
4. They often go to the river to relax after working hard.

UNIT 14

I.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. England | 2. Viet Nam | 3. China | 4. India |
| 5. United States | 6. France | 7. Egypt | 8. Cambodia |

II.

1. When will your school be rebuilt?
2. The traffic rules must be observed strictly.
3. The bus is usually taken to school by the students.
4. English songs can be sung.
5. Lan Nhi's work has been done carefully.
6. Was the gold cup awarded by the winners?
7. An English test was done by our students yesterday.
8. The essay has been written with great pleasure.
9. When I opened the door, the television was being brought to the living room.
10. I like I am bought a new bike by my mother at the beginning of the year.

III. (Các em có thể dùng "whether" thay co "if")

1. The man asked Lan if she loved pop music.
2. He asked me if I was free that day.
3. My father asked me if I went to school that morning.
4. The boy asked Nga if she could speak English.
5. The man asked Binh if he was going to school.
6. The woman asked me if Phong nha cave was in Quang Binh.
7. The woman asked us if Han River was in Da Nang.
8. She asked him if his mother worked on the farm.
9. The girl asked the boy if he would leave there the following day.
10. The foreigner asked me if there was a post office near there.

IV.

1. to work 2. living 3. cooking – ironing
4. to stand 5. to go 6. to go
7. to turn off 8. eating 9. smoking 10. to make

V.

1. of 2. in 3. in 4. over 5. to
6. for 7. in 8. of 9. on 10. about

VI.

1. I don't know where to go now.
2. Can/ Could you show me how to get to the stadium?
3. She didn't know what to do in her free time yesterday.
4. Have you decided what to buy for her?
5. I'll show you how to use this washing machine.
6. When he asked me last night, I didn't know what to say.
7. Tell me when to pay the money.
8. I don't know how to play the game.

VII.

1. The Thames is near the British Channel.
2. The Thames has seven Springs in a week.
3. There are seven streams at the foot of the hills.
4. No, it isn't. Because it's cold and the banks are covered with weeds.

VIII.

1. will --> will be 2. invited --> was invited
3. am --> was 4. laughing --> being laughed
5. doing --> to do 6. this --> that
7. avoid --> to avoid 8. was --> am
9. must --> had to 10. you --> she

TEST 4

I.

1. D 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B

II.

1. The trees have just been planted in the school yard.
2. I asked Nam if he was free that night.
3. She said that she had to stay at home to take care of her sister.
4. were driving.

III.

1. Vietnamese people make preparation for the holiday several weeks before Tet.
2. They sit up to midnight to see the New Year in then they put on new clothes and give one another the greeting of the season.
3. Tet lasts ten days.
4. The first three days are the most important.
5. Yes, they do.

IV.

1. Quoc Tu Giam was established in 1076.
2. They have been in the USA for five years.
3. Have you tidy the living room yet?
4. When was the song composed?
5. While I was washing my hair, she phoned.
6. This novel is read in the world by all students.
7. Hoa said that she met her mother at the stadium the previous night.

UNIT 15

I.

1. I haven't finished my test yet.
2. Mr Thanh has already received your letter.
3. has he come to your birthday party yet?
4. I have already seen that film.
6. Have you drunk this kind of wine yet?
7. We haven't received the gifts yet.
8. Have sent the package for me yet?
9. We have already read this book.
10. I have already visited this place.

II.

1. Yes, I have already had dinner.
2. Have you finished your homework yet?
3. Why haven't you done your homework yet?
4. Have you phoned him yet?

III.

1. I started to live in London in 2000.
2. They have worked in the garden for 2 hours.
3. I began to see that film three years ago.
4. How long ago did you live with him?
5. I have learned English since I was 5.
6. My father began to work in this factory five years ago
7. I was at his house two weeks ago.
8. How long has she got married?
9. It started to rain 2 hours ago.
10. Lan and I didn't keep in touch each other 2 years ago.

IV.

1. What hasn't Tim prepared yet?
2. When did they leave school?
3. What have you lost?
4. Whose building is this?
5. What were you doing when I phoned?
6. Have you read this book yet?
7. Where have you seen an elephant?
8. How long has she worked in that factory?
9. Did she do her homework on time?
10. What time did it start to rain?

V.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. noticed | 2. Have ... finished |
| 3. has been | 4. has already brought |
| 5. went | 6. didn't know |
| 7. happened | 8. haven't finished |
| 9. were | 10. have waited |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|----|------|------|------|------|
| 1. | a. T | b. F | c. F | d. T |
|----|------|------|------|------|

2. a. Nam's computer hasn't worked.
b. She asked Nam to have the mechanic repairing it.
c. He bought it in Ho Chi Minh city.
d. Yes, it is.

VII.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. have --> did | see --> saw |
| 2. Did --> Have | did --> done |
| 3. Lan --> Lan's | gives --> gave |
| 4. did --> have | since --> for |

VIII.

- | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 1. one | 2. in | 3. is | 4. for | 5. spend/ waste | 6. are |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|--------|

UNIT 16

I.

1. "Hamlet" was written by Shakespeare.
2. His car is being repaired now.
3. Tamil is spoken in Malaysia
4. Have you been asked?
5. This table was made by my father but it is often used by my mother.
6. You will be told where to go.
7. Soccer was played very well by our team yesterday.
8. Paper was invented by the Chinese.
9. Meat wasn't sold in this market.
10. An French test was done yesterday.
11. I have been invited to the party.
12. The office is locked by the secretary every morning.
13. Our homework must be done now.
14. A book is being read in the living room by Thuy now.
15. That letter was given me but it wasn't sent to him.

II.

1. The teacher helps me.
2. Mr John will do the work.
3. My sister has bought that dictionary.
4. Have the children eaten these apples?
5. Do people speak Vietnamese in England?

6. They built this house in 2007.
7. They must finish this work right now.
8. The students are going to answer the questions.
9. The news surprises us.
10. My parents washed the doors.

III.

1. arrived – was waiting
2. went – were having – were repaired
3. did ... do
4. haven't seen
5. hasn't been repaired
6. came – was sitting
7. must be finished
8. took – met – was – gave
9. Have ... been finished
10. have already received

IV.

1. Who(m) was the telephone invented by?
2. When were these flats built?
3. Where did your father use to live?
4. How was Nam taken to the hospital?
5. How long will you stay at your aunt's house?
6. What was this kind of milk made from?
7. How long did it take you to the supermarket?
8. How far is it from your house to school?
9. Why was you absent from class?
10. Who(m) was this machine repaired by?

V.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. met | 2. was walking | 3. were coming | 4. were going |
| 5. went | 6. invited | 7. to join | 8. disagreed |
| 9. met | 10. didn't have | | |

GRAMMAR EXERCISE

1. He comes to my house so as to read the magazines.
2. Medicines should be taken.
3. Do you mind giving me a hand?
4. The boys are always going out at night.

5. Would you mind if I took you to Minh's house?
6. Lan said to me to wait for her at her house.
7. How long have they got married?
8. The boy asked Nhung if/ whether she posted that letter for him.
9. Where was this kind of food bought?
10. Would you mind if I sat here?
11. It's not good for your health to eat green fruit.
12. They must do the work right now.
13. I haven't seen her since I was 5.
14. When I looked at him, he was taking a photo.
15. The man asked if she went to school on foot.
16. Would you mind if I used your computer?
17. She told me if my father took me to school.
18. I like I am looked at (by you) when my homework is done.
19. It's boring to talk to him.
20. He likes I do this exercise for him.

THE SECOND SEMESTER TEST

I.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. B

II.

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. C

III.

1. have worked 2. was cooking 3. didn't go – has just known

IV.

1. I was invited to the party by Mrs Thoa last night.
2. Do you mind sending that gift for him?
3. Nam said that he could speak Russian very well.
4. Mai asked Lan if many tourists visited Phong Nha cave every year.

V.

1. It is not difficult to translate this sentence into English.
2. Would you mind if I borrowed your dictionary?
3. Have you sent the letter yet?

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KIẾN THỨC CẦN NHỚ BÀI TẬP CƠ BẢN & NÂNG CAO MÔN TIẾNG ANH 8

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